

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CASEY WONDERGEM: STAND-IN,  
AND STAND-OUT, IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

## HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, he has always been a stand-out in his chosen field of public affairs. And when Casey Wondergem was recognized recently, after a lifetime of service to community organizations, State and local political efforts, and, of course, his employer, the tributes were genuine—and enthusiastic. But let the story in the Grand Rapids Business Journal tell the tale:

## STREET TALK: ONWARD

(By Carole Valade Smith)

The good news this year belonged to Amway (and very nearly Amway alone). The Tribute luncheon last week, however, belonged to Casey Wondergem, Amway's senior public affairs counsel. But it was not an event related to Amway. Baxter Community Center Executive Director Gene Proctor thought Wondergem deserved a spotlight all his own, having served and benefited Proctor's board for more than 10 years and generally for working behind the scenes on most every community fund-raising effort, including the largest in the city's history, the new Grand Rapids Public Museum campaign. The luncheon itself, however, was strictly a tribute and not a fund-raiser (i.e. no luncheon ticket proceeds were donated to Baxter Community Center).

Twas a star-filled afternoon, with comments more akin to roasts than tributes from Amway's leading men. Amway COO William Nicholson played "The Candy Man" song for Wondergem, after complaining that he can't get to his parking space for all the school buses and social service agency vans parked in wait for Casey. But co-founders Rich DeVos and Jay Van Andel had already told the best one-liners regarding Wondergem's giving program fueled by Amway money. Van Andel honored him for "my generosity with which he is so spirited." DeVos suggested Wondergem talk with Fred Meijer, who "is jacking up his numbers again" (in regard to recent profit and wealth stories) and suggested a "Get Fred First" community fund-raising campaign. (Meijer served on the Tribute steering committee but never had the microphone to retort.) Sincerity and thanks were saved for emcee Robert Hooker, Proctor and Grand Rapids Foundation Executive Director Diana Seiger. (Hooker, by the way, is said to be negotiating for a June appearance by D. Storm's Norman Schwarzkopf. Hooker is president of the Grand Rapids Economic Club.)

Proctor said several local agencies had requested to be part of the Tribute, a measure of Wondergem's community commitment and scope of influence. Those groups included Pine Rest Christian Hospital; Butterworth Hospital Foundation; Helen

DeVos Women's/Children's Hospital; Grand Rapids Performing Arts Center; Grand Valley State University Foundation; Celebration on the Grand; Gerald R. Ford Museum; Grand Rapids Symphony Society; Economic Club of Grand Rapids; West Michigan Special Olympics; Downtown Development Authority; Grand Rapids Area Chamber of Commerce; The Right Place Program; and United Way.

As the article notes, Casey has always been willing to go the distance for his employers—and his friends. Why he even was willing to play "wife for a dinner"—and he'll still go a long way for a free meal. Here's that story from the Grand Rapids Press more than 20 years ago:

PR MAN PLAYS A CONGRESSMAN'S WIFE  
BEFORE NATION'S NOTABLES

(By David Nicolette)

Actors may recall strange and exciting roles in their careers, but none will ever top Casey Wondergem and the night he played the wife of 9th District Rep. Guy Vander Jagt.

"It was fabulous, unbelievable," says Wondergem, who operates a public relations company here. It was also a nerve-straining experience as he braved the carefully-planned security measures for the President Nixon state dinner honoring Apollo 11 astronauts.

"Guy said, 'Stick close to me,' worked his way through this big crowd on the steps leading to the ballroom and waved his invitation at the people checking credentials," says Wondergem. "I don't know how we did it. I just followed close and we were in. One of the security men called, 'Hey, is that for two,' and Guy waved and nodded and we went right in."

The trip to Los Angeles and the celebrity-jammed dinner last Aug. 13 started with a telephone call from Vander Jagt in Washington to Wondergem here the day before.

"His wife Carol was expecting a baby and she couldn't go to the dinner," says Wondergem. "So, Guy says, 'Why don't you meet me out there and go with me.'"

Wondergem refused at first, appalled at the idea of "standing-in" for his good friend's wife at such a historic event. Besides, arranging for an airline flight, getting a tuxedo and all the other arrangements seemed insurmountable.

"Then I mentioned it to my wife Violet and my son Tim, who is a real space nut, and they said, 'Well, you're going to go aren't you?'"

Maybe it was the excited, wide-eyed look of Tim that decided him. Anyway, Wondergem hustled around and made the trip.

A month later he still shakes his head in disbelief and says, "I'm amazed that it came off."

Incidentally, Mrs. Vander Jagt gave birth to a girl, Virginia Marie, at Fairfax Hospital in Great Falls, Va., on Sept. 7.

Her stand-in never felt a thing.

Frankly, I think Carol would have traded places in a heartbeat, but as proud parents, then of a new born and today of a summa

cum laude college graduate, we were delighted to have had a chance to let a stand-out friend be a stand-in companion. Casey is not only a stand-out as a friend, as a political sounding board, and as a public affairs executive, he is an asset to his community. He and his wife Vi are truly an example to all of us of a dedicated and loving family, and of folks who believe that they have an obligation to share their life and joy with others. It is a pleasure to relive some old, and great, times in recognizing Casey. I offer a brief biography of Casey for the edification of my colleagues:

## CASEY WONDERGEM

Active in public relations all his adult life, Casey Wondergem brought with him to Amway an established reputation as an expert in his field.

Upon graduation from Calvin College in 1951, he served four years in the Air Force. Wondergem worked in the Public Information Office of the Alaskan Air Command as feature and speech writer for Major General Acheson. Returning to Grand Rapids, he became manager of the Christian Reformed Church Centennial Celebration, directing activities throughout the U.S. and Canada.

During the next 22 years, Wondergem was a freelance public relations counselor, gaining broad experience in all phases of P.R. His major accounts included leaders in the architectural, engineering, and building fields, in locations ranging from California to Jamaica. His responsibilities included bond issue campaigns and promotions for schools and hospitals, open house events, and government relations.

At the same time, he was active in numerous political activities involving both candidates and bond-issue referendums. He also took prime responsibility for several Congressional election campaigns.

Wondergem became best-known locally for his successful fund-raising campaigns on behalf of such non-profit organizations as Pine Rest Christian Hospital (the nation's second largest mental hospital), Butterworth Hospital, the Grand Rapids Performing Arts Center, and Grand Valley State Colleges.

Joining Amway in May, 1979 as Corporate Public Relations Office and "spokesman for Amway" to news reporters, he quickly organized a smooth operating team of skilled professionals. Presently Director of Public Relations, he is responsible for a wide variety of public information services, including media contacts, corporate publicity and special events, community relations, advocacy programs, and speeches and schedules for Rich DeVos and Jay Van Andel.

His current membership in a broad spectrum of organizational boards and committees reflects both Amway's interests and his own. Among others, Wondergem is a member of the Public Relations Society of America, the International Public Relations Association, the Celebration on the Grand Committee, the Public Museum Campaign Committee, the Grand Rapids Symphony Society, SAS Children's Village (Jamaica), the Grand Rapids Economic Clubs, the New Grand Rapids Committee, the West Michigan Special Olympics, the Direct Selling Association

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Public Relations Committee, and formerly, the Netherlands-American Bicentennial Commission.

His personal interests and those of Violet, his wife, include sailing, swimming, skiing and tennis. They have one married son, Timothy.

## WHY WE NEED TO IMPROVE CONGRESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, December 18, 1991 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

### WHY WE NEED TO IMPROVE CONGRESS

Earlier this year I introduced legislation to set up a temporary House-Senate committee on congressional reorganization. The idea is to have a comprehensive, systematic review of the structures and procedures of Congress to see how they could be improved. Here are some reasons why such an effort is needed:

#### PROCEDURAL INEFFICIENCIES:

Members of Congress must deal with 200-member conference committees trying to reconcile different House and Senate versions of a bill, allnight session to deal with the pileup of important bills at year's end, and 2000-page omnibus bills that must be digested and voted on within hours. The same time-consuming issues can be taken up repeatedly, and filibusters and other delaying tactics are becoming more frequent, even on minor issues. Many congressional procedures, such as the budget process, are so complex that not even those who drafted them agree on what they mean.

#### OVERLAPPING COMMITTEES:

The number of congressional committees and subcommittees has grown sharply in recent years, from 38 in 1947 to more than 300 today. At least 40 committees in the House and Senate, for example, would be involved in crafting a national energy policy. Issues are considered by three layers of committees—the budget, authorization, and appropriations committees. Multiple committee referrals of bills have jumped sharply in recent years, tying up legislation. Congress increasingly has had to resort to task forces or ad hoc groups outside the normal committee channels to get things done.

#### NEW ISSUES:

The division of committee responsibility has not kept up with the changing domestic and international agenda. And increasing array of issues before Congress—such as global warming, terrorism, and drug trafficking—are both international and domestic and no longer cut neatly across organizational lines. The end of the Cold War and growing economic interdependencies mean Congress will face a new set of challenges and priorities.

#### SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL COMPLEXITY:

Congress faces an explosion of scientific and technical information, on everything from arms control verification to telecommunications policy. In an era of tight budgets, Members are being called upon to choose between major scientific projects that few fully understand. It is not clear that

Congress is ready to handle an increasingly complex agenda.

#### DISPERSED POWER

With the reforms of the 1970s, congressional power has become too fragmented and too dispersed. Today, for example, all Senate Democrats and almost half the House Democrats chair subcommittees, and similar share of Republicans are ranking minority members. When everyone is part of the leadership, the act of leading becomes more difficult. In addition, the declining importance of political parties in campaigns has increased the independence of Members. That means that coalitions in the modern Congress must be reassembled for every significant piece of legislation.

#### MANAGEMENT DEFICIENCIES

Congressional offices are frequently cramped and overcrowded, and many are not utilizing the latest information technology to ease workloads. Mail coming into congressional offices has increased twenty-fold over the past two decades. Some weeks mail simply overwhelms offices, and keeps staff and Members away from legislative work. Congress itself, with its extensive buildings, land, and workers, in many ways resembles a small city. Check bouncing and unpaid food bills are symptoms of management deficiencies.

#### STAFF

House and Senate staff have doubled since the late 1960s to some 12,000 today, with most of the growth in the 1970s in response to the growing federal agenda. Staff is frequently misallocated, with too many in some areas and too few in others.

#### HOUSE-SENATE RELATIONS

Cooperation between the two chambers is frequently hampered by problems including different legislative agendas, different procedures, and even different workweeks. The jurisdictions of related House and Senate committees often differ, complicating the legislative process and resulting in House-Senate conferences in which a committee from one chamber meets with two, three, or four committees from the other.

#### OVERSIGHT

Congress has gotten so bogged down that it frequently gives insufficient attention to executive branch oversight. For example, there was clearly inadequate oversight of the savings-and-loan regulators before the industry collapsed. Moreover, when oversight does occur it is often prosecutorial rather than policy-oriented.

#### LEGISLATIVE-EXECUTIVE RELATIONS

A lack of trust between the branches produces too many conflicts and inefficiencies. When Congress thinks its wishes are being ignored, it sometimes micromanages programs, adds earmarks for funding, and sets up extensive requirements for reports. One cabinet official told me that 40% of his time in Washington is taken up by testifying before various congressional committees, typically repeating the same testimony over and over.

#### SHORT-TERM THINKING

Congress too often is simply reactive, unable to think long-term. The national debt has quadrupled since 1981 to more than \$4 trillion, mortgaging America's future. Federal programs that involve long-term investments—for infrastructure, research and development, and education—are dwarfed by federal spending for current consumption, and are more likely to be cut in tough times. The congressional planning horizon for bud-

gets and program authorizations is typically only one year.

#### PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF POLICY

Despite the extensive coverage of Congress, even basic facts about federal policy are poorly understood. When most Americans don't know, for example, whether the largest federal spending category is foreign aid or defense or older Americans (the answer is older Americans); whether tax policy is tilted toward consumption or investment; or whether a greater share of GNP goes for welfare or education, it is little wonder that Congress has difficulty moving to address the major issues of the day. Congress took an important step when it opened its proceedings to television. Yet viewers do not understand the process and are more likely to see scripted speeches, empty seats, and bickering than major debates on key national issues.

Certainly not everything is wrong with the organization of Congress. But improvements can be made, as they often have been in the past. Organizational reform is no panacea; political will is also needed to tackle the issues Americans care about the most. Yet reforms that remove institutional roadblocks and inefficiencies could improve the ability of Congress to respond effectively to its increasingly complex agenda.

## SHAZZON BRADLEY OFFERS THANKS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, those of us who are fans of the University of Tennessee football team have closely followed a young man named Shazzon Bradley for the past 4 years.

He has been an outstanding player and has been a very valuable member of the team.

Shazzon is from Athens, TN, which is in my congressional district. I first met Shazzon at his church one day, and it was obvious to me that I was meeting a high-quality individual.

Since that time, I have heard many good things about Shazzon Bradley. I am especially impressed with his kindness toward children.

Some of our athletes are looked up to but should not be. Shazzon Bradley is truly an athlete who deserves respect and admiration from young and old alike.

On November 29, 1991, the Knoxville News-Sentinel published a column written by Shazzon. I was so impressed by it that I wanted to share it with my colleagues and other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

We too often read about athletes who get in trouble. We do not often read about the good personal qualities that most college athletes have and which really come through in this article by Shazzon Bradley.

BRADLEY REFLECTS ON HIS YEARS AS VOL,  
OFFERS THANKS

(By Shazzon Bradley)

(Editor: You might not recognize Shazzon Bradley's byline, but I think you know the name. In his four years at the University of Tennessee, he has been the quintessential team player, shifting from one defensive position to another for the team's benefit and sometimes his own detriment.

(But that's not the main reason for giving him a forum in the sports section on the eve



of his final game at Neyland Stadium. For four years, he has been enlivening our stories with sparkling quotes and anecdotes.

(We owed him one.—Editor)

I've had a very good—no, an outstanding career at Tennessee. There have been many ups and downs, but I've grown from it all.

As I reflect on my career here, I'm grateful for many things; I'll try to mention a few.

I'm grateful for the opportunity to get a college degree. That was a dream I thought would never happen, but it will soon be a reality. I'm very happy and proud of that.

The coaches, administrators and teachers have been very helpful and positive about graduation being my primary reason for being at the University. I'd like to thank the many folks who have helped, especially those who have studied with me.

Thanks to the many fans who have been kind and supportive. It has really been a thrill to have so many people want me to succeed; to hear 96,000 people cheer when my name is called, I just can't describe it.

One of the great traditions at Tennessee is in your senior year, when you run through the "T" as you tell everyone goodbye. I'd rather stand outside the stadium and shake each fan's hand and look them in the eye and thank them for what they've done for me.

I'd like to hug all the children who made me their hero. Their innocence and love is overwhelming. Only eight short years ago, my abilities in the classroom were seriously questioned, and now kids stand in line to get my autograph.

I wish everyone could have that feeling. Thanks to all of you, I have been able to experience that.

My teammates have been great. My freshman year we lost our first six games, and it was pretty scary when that was your first taste of college football. But since then, we've only lost five games. I've been associated with some real winners, people who know how to pay the price, to recover, regroup and go forward.

I've learned a lot from all of them and I've grown from these relationships.

Last, but absolutely not least, are my coaches. So much has been said since I've been here, but not enough has been said about the coaches. I've gotten upset with them, and they have gotten upset with me. But overall, I'm very grateful for my coaches.

I want to thank Phil Fulmer for recruiting me, taking a chance on me when other schools weren't so sure; Ken Donahue for working me hard so I could start as a freshman; Dick Bumpas for believing in me; Jim Bates for making me believe in myself (I think often of you, Coach Bates); Rex Norris for teaching me techniques and knowledge of the game (If God answers my prayers and I play in the NFL, it will be because of you.); I appreciate Larry Lacewell for having confidence in me.

And now, I want to thank "The Coach," Johnny Majors.

People never realize how much he helps the players in ways other than football. I thank him for his open door, for always hearing me out, for giving me a fair shake when my mouth had written checks my butt couldn't cash.

His football knowledge is second to none, and his friendship is worth more than I could express. Coach Majors is "Big Orange," and I always want to be a part of it.

You can see how grateful I am for my four years here. There have been some tough times, but I have learned to overcome them and win.

Some might say I was moved around too much and not allowed to showcase my talents. I say, I've started for UT at more positions than any player in the history of UT.

I've never had my picture on the front of a game program, but I've been listed as a starter in most of them since I've been here. I've never singlehandedly won a game, but I've had a hand in every game UT has played for four years.

No post-season bowls (Senior, East-West Shrine, Hula or Japan Bowl) have contacted me. I do not know what my future in football will be, but I can tell you that my future is bright because of my four years here at UT. I've learned to win, to give 120 percent on every play, at every practice, in the weight room and most importantly in the classroom.

I want to say goodbye to all the folks that made my career here possible and fulfilling. But before I say too many goodbyes, I still have a semester to go, and I don't want those professors to forget old Shazzon too quickly.

I still need their help.

## SALUTE TO MACK POWELL

### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the many achievements of a good friend and an outstanding American, Mack Powell. Mack was president of the 124,000 member California Association of Realtors [CAR] in 1991, and was the first president to come from the Sacramento association since the 1940's.

Under Mack's leadership, the realtors focused on encouraging the membership to get back to the basics of marketing and selling homes. In a year which could have been divisive for the industry, Mack kept the CAR productive by incorporating the concerns and needs of its members into effective policy actions.

Mack's dedication to his staff, his colleagues and the entire real estate industry made him an outstanding president. His sensitivity to human need and his fine sense of humor makes him truly beloved. Indicative of Mack's wit was a comment he made last year for which he became well known. He said, "We are not in a recession. We may be having the smallest boom we ever had, but we are not in the midst of a recession."

Mack never stopped talking about affordability. He continually stressed to the media and the membership that it was time to get back to selling people homes as a principle means of shelter and not necessarily the principle means of wealth. He worked with low income housing advocates as well as the building industry to look for areas of common ground to help promote affordable housing. In an effort to help the membership cope with the changing real estate market, Mack developed and held six educational "Spring Conferences" around California. Although he has left his post, Mack left the California Association of Realtors strong and dynamic and in a position to effectively address the many issues facing the real estate industry.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor to speak on behalf of Mack Powell. I know the Sacramento community and the real estate industry will continue to look to Mack for the same kind of inspiration and leadership he has always shown. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mack and in wishing him many years of continued success.

## JIM TOWEY: MIAMI'S NEW HRS CHIEF

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Jim Towey, who recently was featured in the Miami Herald, after he became the new chief of the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services [HRS] in Dade and Monroe counties. The article "New HRS Chief Here To Serve Poor," by Adres Viglucci tells how his varied background as a congressional aide and worker for Mother Teresa in a Mexican village have helped prepare him for his new position:

The plainest clue that Jim Towey is not your typical bureaucrat sits on his desk in the governor's office in Tallahassee: a picture of him and Mother Teresa.

The portrait was one of the first things to come out of the moving boxes Thursday, when he took over his new office at the state Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services district headquarters in Miami.

Towey, the governor's unconventional choice as new HRS chief for Dade and Monroe counties, steps into one of the most important—and thorniest—jobs in local government with a reformist's zeal and a missionary's devotion.

Towey—pronounced *Tow-ee*—shuns bureaucratic euphemisms about "clients." His language, tinged with deep religious conviction, is blunt.

"We're here to serve the poor," he said.

Towey set the tone on his first day, speaking to his top deputies during a morning meeting about their obligations to taxpayers and the people HRS serves. Later, Towey mixed easily with the residents of HRS' Landmark Learning Center, an institution for severely retarded people in North Dade.

Gov. Lawton Chiles named Towey to the job last month, after HRS district administrator John Farie resigned amid criticism of his work.

Towey's path to HRS followed an unusual route: from law school at Florida State and a seven-year stint as a congressional aide to a detour in Calcutta, India, where a fateful meeting with Mother Teresa, the Nobel Prize-winning Catholic missionary, transformed his life.

Burned out on politics, he got rid of everything he owned, and went to work for Mother Teresa in a Mexican village with no running water or electricity.

The experience, he says, only partly in jest, should prepare him well for public service with HRS.

Three years later, at 35, he's taking over a huge, troubled bureaucracy with a \$1 billion budget and nearly 5,000 employees, despite little experience in social work administration.

Unfazed, Towey quotes Mother Teresa: "God doesn't call me to be successful. He calls me to be faithful."

"I can be faithful to certain principles," Towey said, "I can be faithful to the dignity of the people we serve, to the public who pays for our services, and to HRS employees who are giving their lives to a thankless job."

Towey got a taste of just how thankless on his first day. He was greeted by a newspaper article describing how HRS investigators dismissed complaints that a Northwest Dade man was beating his children.

The man, Wayne Oats, is now charged with beating his baby boy to death last week. A police detective said HRS investigators might have prevented the baby's death.

"This is what I knew I was getting into," Towey said.

Citing the baby's death, Towey pleaded for more funding for the district's abuse investigators during a meeting Wednesday with the Dade legislative delegation in Tallahassee.

Towey is taking over the job at an especially troubled time for HRS. The Legislature is expected to approve \$140 million worth of cuts to its budget.

Towey said he intends to use his new job to persuade Tallahassee that Dade and Monroe must have more money for social services.

"Tallahassee is going to hear loud and clear that we're going to have a lot of poor people who don't get served," Towey said.

If anyone can get the word through, it's Towey, said Dade State Attorney Janet Reno.

"He comes across as a deeply religious person, but I think he can be very tough when he needs to be," Reno said. "His intensity may help convey the message to those who don't hear it."

"His caring is very eloquent, but he also has a very realistic sense of politics. He's no babe in the woods. I think he's going to be marvelous."

But Towey still must prove himself, some Dade legislators said Thursday.

"I think he's a fine person, but I don't know about his managerial skills," said Senate President Gwen Margolis, D-North Miami Beach. "Not that I question them. That remains to be seen."

"He certainly is a very good-spirited person. He thinks good thoughts. What can I tell you? He walks with Mother Teresa."

I am happy to pay tribute to Mr. Towey by reprinting this article. He brings many unique and valuable qualities to his important job as the administrator of State services for those in need in south Florida.

#### A TRIBUTE TO GLENN BRENNER

##### HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to pay tribute to a constituent, Glenn Brenner, who died tragically last week at the age of 44 after being diagnosed with a malignant brain tumor. Mr. Brenner was a Washington broadcaster and a Bethesda resident whose sudden and untimely death was a tremendous loss for the community. Rarely has a television sportscaster touched the lives of so many sports fans and non-fans alike.

Glenn Brenner distinguished himself with his charm, honesty, and extraordinary sense of humor. Watching one of his newscasts was a treat, for Glenn talked about the "big game"

without getting technical or too wrapped up in scores and statistics. He delivered a broadcast that non-sports fans could not only follow, but truly enjoy. He always kept sports in perspective.

Glenn began his career as an athlete, a baseball player with the Philadelphia Phillies' organization before moving into broadcasting. After stops in his hometown of Philadelphia, Huntington, WV, and Millville, NJ, Glenn came to Washington's WUSA-TV—channel 9—in 1977. For the next 14 years, Glenn laughed and cried with athletes of all shapes, sizes, and abilities. Sportscasters enjoy interviewing a famous athlete, but interviews with little leaguers and fans on the street were always done in a professional, yet sympathetic manner.

Some say Glenn Brenner was a comedian in a broadcaster's body. That was partly true. However, no one can ever say that Glenn treated a story too lightly or did not treat it with sensitivity.

Glenn was a devoted husband and father to his wife and three children, making his family life his first priority amid a busy broadcasting schedule.

I offer my condolences to Glenn's family. As evidenced by the hundreds upon hundreds who braved bitter temperatures to pay their last respects, Glenn's passing has left a void not only for his family and friends, but also for hundreds of thousands of his fans in the Washington area who may never have met him. But thanks to his magnetism and good humor, we came to consider him a close friend. To paraphrase his colleague Gordon Peterson, Glenn was a real "pal" to all of us.

#### A TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH "TURK" KANE

##### HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has dedicated his life to the International Longshoremen's Association, and the well-being of the Port of Philadelphia. As Joseph "Turk" Kane retires from nearly 60 years of service on the Philadelphia waterfront, I would like to take this opportunity to reflect on Turk's remarkable career.

Joseph "Turk" Kane was born in Philadelphia on August 17, 1918, the fifth son of Teresa and John Kane's 13 children. Since his birth, Turk has never been far from the waterfront. In 1933 at the young age of 15, Turk was obliged to leave school and begin work on the waterfront, due to financial hardships.

Over the years, Turk worked with various gangs on the waterfront. During World War II, at the request of the Army, Turk volunteered together with other Philadelphia longshoremen, to go to Greenland to instruct soldiers in the loading and unloading procedures of cargo ships. A few years after the war in 1951, Turk served on the committee which negotiated upcoming labor assignments. He has participated on each and every negotiation committee ever since. In December 1953, he was elected Secretary of International Longshore-

man's Local No. 1291. Turk served in this capacity until 1971. Turk has also served as a trustee of the sugar royalty and pension funds, secretary-treasurer of the Philadelphia District Council I.L.A., and chairman of the board of trustees of the pension fund. In 1971, Turk was elected administrator of both the pension and welfare funds.

All of these tremendous accomplishments aside, I would like to talk about Turk the adviser and friend. Throughout the course of his years of service, Turk has gained the respect and admiration of every person associated with the Port of Philadelphia. As an aggressive, yet sympathetic administrator, Turk has always been there for any fellow member who came to him.

During all these years of dedicated service, Turk has always been supported by his wonderful wife of 50 years, Mary, his four children, and his six grandchildren. Despite his overwhelmingly busy schedule, Turk always had time for his family, and their well-being.

The Port of Philadelphia is extremely fortunate to have had Turk Kane on its side. As a man who knows the waterfront well, I have watched Turk Kane constantly striving for the continued success of the Port of Philadelphia, and the well-being of his fellow workers. He is a credit to the city of Philadelphia and the United States of America. The world needs more men like Turk. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Joseph "Turk" Kane much happiness and good health in his retirement.

#### SUPPORT INDEPENDENCE FOR KOSOVA

##### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, recently, there has been progress toward a cease-fire to end 6 months of Serbian-led aggression against Croatia. I sincerely hope this cease-fire, unlike the many previous ones, will hold, bringing peace to Croatia.

While Serbian aggression against Croatia has dominated press coverage, there is another terrible situation of long standing—Serbian repression of over 3 million ethnic Albanians in Kosova and throughout the region. We must not forget the continuing repression in Kosova especially as the fighting in Croatia subsides. In fact, with the end of violence in Croatia, there is a real possibility of escalating aggression and repression against Albanians in Kosova.

The Communist regime of Slobadan Milosevic has committed a litany of brutal human rights abuses against ethnic Albanians. This past year, scores of Albanians have been killed and tens of thousands have been fired from their jobs on the basis of ethnicity. A state of emergency is still imposed on Kosova, and many political activists have been imprisoned.

A more recent example of violence against ethnic Albanians is the brutal beating at the hands of police and the subsequent death of Mikel Marku, a lawyer and former district judge. Early last month, I wrote the President



to urge that the United States adopt a policy toward Yugoslavia that stresses human rights and self-determination for all peoples.

It is with great pleasure, therefore, that I am happy to cosponsor the resolution which has been introduced expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should recognize the independence of the Republic of Kosovo and extend full diplomatic recognition.

Recognizing Kosovo and extending full United States diplomatic recognition would indicate our firm commitment to see that ethnic Albanians achieve their wish for independence and self-determination.

I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

#### TREATING ISRAEL UNFAIRLY

### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one need not be in agreement with all of the policies that Israel has been following in its administration of the territories it holds as a result of the war it fought in its own self-defense in 1967 to be unhappy with the administration's recent support for a U.N. resolution strongly condemning Israel and calling into question Israel's right to consider a unified Jerusalem as its capital.

The case against this dangerous resolution, which can only encourage some of the most irresponsible element in the Arab world who remain unreconciled to Israel's existence was made very cogently by William Safire in his article in the New York Times on January 9.

Because it is important that our Government play a more reasonable role in its relationship with Israel if we are to succeed in helping bring about a true peace in the Middle East, I ask that the article by Mr. Safire be printed here.

#### STRONGLY CONDEMN

(William Safire)

WASHINGTON.—At 11:30 A.M. on Friday, Jan. 3, in the State Department office of Assistant Secretary Edward Djerejian, at the instigation of Director of Policy Planning Dennis Ross and with the concurrence of Richard Haass, a national security aide, the decision was made to unload on Israel as never before.

P.L.O. hit men had murdered four Israeli settlers in the past 10 weeks, provoking Israeli to expel a dozen Palestinian inciters to violence—a measured and bloodless retaliation to deter further killing. Now Yasir Arafat was sending word that Arabs would boycott the peace talks unless the U.S. voted in the U.N. to “strongly deplore” the deportations.

The U.S. had in May 1991 voted to “deplore” (up from a previous “regret”) such action by Israel, after deportations helped suppress an outbreak of knifings of Israeli civilians. Now the P.L.O. wanted to offset the U.N.'s recent rescission of the “Zionism is racism” resolution by ratcheting up the disapproval one notch: to “strongly deplore.”

Mr. Ross acquiesced in this blackmail and raised the ante: the U.S. would not only grant the P.L.O.'s wish to add adverbial strength to our disapproval, but the trio at

State changed the wording to “strongly condemn” Israel.

Words have weight in diplomacy. When Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, the U.N. resolved to “condemn” Iraq, its most severe denunciation. By proposing to strongly condemn Israel, the trio at State was even more severe.

The escalating anger of Secretary Baker's trio was based on a false reading of international law. The Geneva Convention of 1949 was directed against Nazi-style mass deportations of whole populations; it has been twisted by Arab dictators to cover the deportation of individual riot-inciters by Israel in territories whose sovereignty is in dispute.

When Saudi Arabia runs 600,000 longtime Yemeni residents out of the Kingdom, as it did last year, the U.N. and U.S. stand mute. When Kuwait ejects over 200,000 peaceful Palestinians, many lifelong residents, from the land we saved from Iraq—many of whom entered the West Bank—that's mass deportation of a population. The U.N. and U.S. look shyly away.

But when Israel arrests 12 known troublemakers and releases them at the border to discourage the murder of more Israelis, an outraged trio at State, with Bush-Baker approval, escalates the U.N.'s hypocritical “deplore” to “strongly condemn.”

Moreover, we sign on to words in those one-sided resolutions that specifically undermine the Camp David accords, which carefully refrained from defining who owned what territory.

Twice in this week's appeasing condemnation we see the phrase “occupied Palestinian territories,” once even adding “including Jerusalem.” If that issue has already been decided by the U.N.—if the disputed lands are Palestinian by definition—then what's left to negotiate?

Not to worry, says our strongly condemnatory trio: we plead guilty with an explanation. In an “EOV”—“Explanation of Vote”—our Perm-rep mumbles that our acceptance of this conclusion is “merely demographically and geographically descriptive and not indicative of sovereignty.” If we have to explain that the words do not mean what they clearly say, why do we sign?

“This resolution gives aid and comfort to terrorists who want to derail the peace process,” says Defense Minister Moshe Arens in Tel Aviv. “Expulsions are effective in stopping incitement to murder. You can't always use conventional judicial means, as the U.S. showed in Panama and Libya.”

I also called Gov. Bill Clinton, campaigning in Tulsa. He was on top of the issue:

“We should have had a resolution, but a more balanced and less extreme one. To use that language, stronger than the condemnation of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, with not word one about what seems like systematic terrorist attacks—and when the U.N. has said nothing about the deportation of Palestinians from Kuwait—I think it was a mistake.”

“The U.N. has to be seen by all sides as a trustworthy guarantor of the peace,” said the Democratic front-runner, “and this resolution does not further that.”

#### REDUCE CAPITAL GAINS TAX AND ENCOURAGE INVESTMENT

### HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I have received and would like to share with my colleagues an excellent letter from my friend and constituent Darrell L. Gustafson, president of First City Bank and Trust Co. of Hopkinsville, KY.

In his letter, Mr. Gustafson makes some very cogent arguments in favor of an investment tax credit and a reduction in the capital gains tax. By combining these two reforms, he argues, Congress could stimulate long-term investment without any undue loss of tax revenue. The letter follows in its entirety:

FIRST CITY BANK AND TRUST CO.

Hopkinsville, KY, January 3, 1992.

Congressman CARROLL HUBBARD,  
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington,  
DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HUBBARD: In my position as a banker in Western Kentucky, I am seeing an increasing amount of procrastination on the part of borrowers to consummate investment plans due to two very important issues, investment tax credit and capital gain taxation. We simply must have legislation addressing these issues if our local economy is to continue to prosper.

Please consider the following example as it applies to capital gains taxation.

1. Leave the rate at the current level of 28 percent for short-term gains.
2. Offer the following credits for assets held for a specific period.

[In percent]

|                           | Credit | Effective tax rate |
|---------------------------|--------|--------------------|
| Assets held 3 to 5 years  | 10     | 25.20              |
| Assets held 5 to 7 years  | 20     | 22.40              |
| Assets held 7 to 10 years | 30     | 19.60              |
| Assets held over 10 years | 40     | 16.80              |

We feel that this approach would do much to get us back on the road to economic recovery. I have personal knowledge of one multi-million dollar transaction that hinges on the issue of capital gain taxation. Your affirmative vote on this issue would be appreciated.

Similarly, we have several loans for capital items pending with the determining factor being investment tax credit.

Investment tax credit, coupled with a reduction in capital gains taxation is the medication needed for our economy.

Would you please have this letter made a part of the congressional record and urge your constituents to support these very important issues.

Sincerely,

DARRELL L. GUSTAFSON.

#### STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE

### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday,

December 4, 1991 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE

The Congress recently approved a defense bill that makes important changes in the scope and direction of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), the Pentagon's main program for antimissile defenses. The defense bill, which the President is expected to sign, would move the program toward a limited deployment of ground-based defenses later this decade, and would place new emphasis on defenses against short-range missiles like those used in the Gulf War.

#### BACKGROUND

SDI has been embroiled in controversy since President Reagan unveiled in 1983 his proposal to establish a nationwide defense against potential missile attacks. The Pentagon has spent \$25 billion on research of such defenses over the last eight years, but has had to scale back considerably President Reagan's vision of a leakproof nuclear umbrella. Concerns have been raised about the cost of deploying such defenses, in an era of declining defense budgets; about the need for such defenses, at a time when the Soviet threat has almost vanished; about the effectiveness of missile defenses, when none of the SDI technologies has been proven as an effective defense; and about the consequences of arms control, as deployment of an extensive defense system would require the U.S. to abandon the Antiballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty.

President Bush attempted to address some of these concerns by proposing earlier this year a more limited SDI program called GPALS, which stands for global protection against limited strikes. GPALS would combine space-based interceptor missiles known as Brilliant Pebbles and ground-based missiles. Its aim would be to protect U.S. territory, allies or overseas forces against relatively small attacks by developing countries like Iraq; unauthorized attacks by renegade military units in the Soviet Union or elsewhere; or accidental launches. Cost estimates to build, test and deploy the GPALS system range from \$40-60 billion. GPALS would also require the U.S. to abandon the ABM Treaty.

#### DEFENSE BILL

The defense bill would spend a total of \$4.15 billion this fiscal year on SDI programs, the first increase in the SDI budget in three years. It would allocate \$1.2 billion for ground-based defense systems, \$848 million for more sophisticated defenses against short-range missiles, and \$465 million for research into space-based interceptors, including Brilliant Pebbles.

Several factors contributed to the compromise on missile defenses in this year's defense bill. First, the Patriot missile, used in the Gulf War, dramatically illustrated the importance of antimissile defenses, particularly defenses against short-range missiles. Second, the breakup of the Soviet Union has raised new concerns about the potential transfer of ballistic missiles to the Soviet republics, and about command and control of Soviet nuclear forces during a period of political turmoil. Third, a declining defense budget has forced the President and the Congress to compromise on expensive new weapons systems, like SDI and the B2 "Stealth" Bomber.

Most significantly, the bill calls for deployment of a ground-based missile defense system by 1996 that complies with the ABM Treaty. The treaty allows for the deployment of a single ground-based ABM site with

no more than 100 fixed launchers. The Soviets operate an ABM base outside Moscow. The U.S. has a facility near Grand Forks, North Dakota, which has been inactive since 1975. The Pentagon will likely reactivate the North Dakota site, at an estimated total cost of \$10 billion.

The bill also includes a provision urging the President to discuss with the Soviets the feasibility of amending the ABM Treaty to allow for additional ABM sites and space-based systems. The treaty has long been a cornerstone of U.S. arms control policy. It is based on the assumption that, so long as each superpower is vulnerable to the other's nuclear armed missiles and bombers, neither would attack for fear of retaliation. Hence, the treaty bars nationwide ABM systems, which might destabilize this balance of terror and spur a new arms race. The Congress has in the past rejected Reagan and Bush Administration proposals to significantly relax ABM Treaty restrictions. The Soviets have traditionally opposed amending the treaty, although in recent months, President Gorbachev promised to "consider" U.S. proposals on SDI.

#### ASSESSMENT

Arms control advocates contend that an ABM deployment is premature, as hostile nations like Libya, North Korea, and Iraq are unlikely to develop a long-range missile capability, this century. They also note that the proposed ABM site would only provide limited protection to the central U.S., not to the coastal areas where most Americans live, and would offer no protection against terrorist nuclear attacks near or inside our borders. They further argue that modifying the ABM Treaty is the wrong approach to guarding against further proliferation of missile technologies. The U.S. should be working more actively to curb missile sales and strengthen existing nonproliferation agreements.

Some SDI supporters respond that the defense bill does not go far enough in embracing the program. They call for U.S. withdrawal from the ABM Treaty, increased spending on SDI programs, additional ground-based ABM sites, and near-term deployment of space-based interceptors. They argue that the U.S. must prepare now for future threats from terrorists, dictators, and rogue military commanders.

I am generally supportive of the approach taken in the defense bill. The threat of a Third World attack or accidental or unapproved Soviet firing has become more plausible. The defense bill authorizes a limited ground-based defense permitted by the ABM Treaty, and improved defenses against short-range missiles like those used in the Gulf War. I also support its funding of continued research into sophisticated space-based and ground-based defenses, rather than deployment of the President's Brilliant Pebbles program. Space-based defenses, like Brilliant Pebbles, are unproven and very expensive, and would violate the ABM Treaty. The treaty has been an effective deterrent over the last 20 years and should not be abandoned. The U.S. can better respond to emerging threat by reinvigorating efforts to stop the spread of ballistic missiles and weapons of mass destruction and by negotiating with the Soviets new protections against accidental or unapproved launches.

#### TRIBUTE TO GRETCHEN HOUSEHOLDER POSTON

#### HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute, in memoriam, to Gretchen Householder Poston, who died of breast cancer on January 6. Ms. Poston was an incredible woman who celebrated life, even in ill health.

She was the White House social secretary during the Carter administration and a founder and co-owner of Washington Inc., an events-planning company. She also helped establish the Washington Race for the Cure, a 5 kilometer run to raise awareness about breast cancer prevention and to promote funding for research to find a cure.

When Ms. Poston's illness was first diagnosed in 1988, she scheduled chemotherapy on Fridays so she could be back at work on Mondays. Realizing the need for increased support for funding research and education, she continued her long history of helping others. She worked on the Lombardi Cancer Ball and, with Marilyn Quayle, organized the Washington Race for the Cure.

As she had with so many other functions, including the Corporation Against Drug Abuse luncheon and the Arts for the Aging fundraiser, she managed the organization and mechanics of the race, from its inception 2 years ago. She brought professionalism, creativity and an enthusiasm to this event. She devoted most of her volunteer time for the last 3 years to the race. Her major interest was in enlisting volunteers, who had had breast cancer or had relatives who were survivors. This past year, the race raised more than \$500,000 for breast cancer research and education as 20,000 people turned out for what has become one of the world's largest 5K races.

Prior to her death Washingtonian magazine selected Gretchen Poston as one of its "Washingtonians of the Year," although the award was presented posthumously. To commemorate her enormous contribution in support of cancer research, this year's Washington Race for the Cure on June 20 will be dedicated to Gretchen Poston. A Gretchen Poston Celebrity Tennis Tournament is planned for May 11, and the Ladies Professional Golf Association Mazda Tournament will donate proceeds to the Race for the Cure.

Ms. Poston is one of the more than 44,500 women that the National Cancer Institute estimate will die of breast cancer this year. Another 175,000 will be diagnosed with the disease. For women, breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer mortality; one of every nine women will contract breast cancer at some time in her life. We, in Congress, have been responsible for some advancement in the area of women's health last year, but we have a long road to travel. As an original cosponsor of the Women's Health Equity Act, a comprehensive package of bills to address the deficiencies in the treatment of women's health in the areas of research, services and prevention, I look forward to additional progress in the upcoming year. Thousands of lives depend upon our actions.



## TRIBUTE TO DR. FRED HURST

## HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, one of my closest personal friends is Dr. Fred Hurst, a popular and well-respected physician who lives in my hometown of Knoxville, TN.

A few years ago, I had the honor of being in the wedding of Dr. Hurst and his wonderful wife, Dena.

For many years, Dr. Hurst has not only been my friend, but he has been my personal physician as well.

Fred is a caring, compassionate man whose deep concern for his patients is obvious to all. His patients have a deep love for and great faith in this amazing man.

A few months ago, Dr. Hurst began writing a weekly column for the Knoxville News-Sentinel.

Many of these columns have been outstanding, but I thought the piece that Dr. Hurst wrote for Christmas Day 1991, was especially good.

I would like to call the attention of my colleagues and others to this great column by Dr. Fred Hurst.

This country would be a much better place if Dr. Hurst's wish list could come true.

## CHRISTMAS WISH LIST INCLUDES PEACE, GOOD HEALTH AND COMMON SENSE

Today I want to share my 1991 Christmas wish list with you. While you are reading this today, Christmas Day 1991, whether I have received any of the "items" on my list is by now perhaps a matter of history.

I assure you the list is sincerely mine because I have "checked it twice" (at least).

I want, first and foremost, an epidemic of peace and renewed brotherhood around the world, of which we have seen significant outbreaks in the past several months.

I want for everybody's stockings a cure for the ailing economy, Mr. President. And I want a good treatment plan for our state's (and the nation's) educational plans, Mr. Governor.

I want relief for those who are suffering—physically, mentally or emotionally—from disease or pangs of hunger or malnutrition, or from exposure to the extremes of nature's elements because they have no shelter. I want comfort for those who grieve over losing friends or loved ones. I want improvement for dysfunctional families and broken relationships and a renewed hope that those lives may be happy, contented, fulfilled and honestly share in love again.

I want us to stop doing things to ourselves that we know are detrimental and harmful to our bodies and minds. I want persons to stop using illegal, illicit and unprescribed drugs recreationally. I want people to stop abusing prescribed drugs intended to be medicinal and therapeutic.

I want us to use temperance and good sense and restraint if we choose to use alcohol. I never want us to combine consuming alcohol with operating a motorized vehicle of any sort.

I want us to wear our seat belts at all times when driving and riding in order to prevent the tragedies which await those of us who either ignore or forget this practice.

I want people to be tolerant and respectful of one another, to turn the other cheek, and to forgive and forget "70 times seven."

I want medical services, treatment and care to be available to everybody, including those millions who now have no insurance for this purpose. I want all of us who are able to busy ourselves, through employment and ambition and productivity, with the provisions of goods, products, and services for the benefit of one another's needs.

I want us to realize that we are indeed all equal in the important ways and that we need one another and must depend on each other's talents and abilities for life's ultimate fulfillment.

I want children and the elderly to be protected from abuse in every shape, form or fashion. I want those who abuse children or the elderly to be punished forthrightly and severely. I want husbands and wives to stop abusing one another.

I want us to love, revere and honor our freedom, our country and democracy. I want us to reward right and accentuate the positive and never lose faith in ourselves as individuals, as a collective people and as a nation. I want us to have ultimate faith in God. I want us to maintain faith in our abilities to resolve our problems.

I want the spirit of Christmas and the holiday season to last long into the New Year and be a reference point for us each day of our lives. I want prejudice in any form to be erased from our minds and thoughts. I want cures for the dread diseases which pillage our people resources.

I want to thank you for allowing me to share my "Healthy Thoughts" with you each week and I want to continue to have this privilege and opportunity for a long time to come. I want to borrow a line from Dickens' Tiny Tim and say, "God bless us each and every one." Merry Christmas and Happy Holidays!

## LOKKER-RUTGERS: A CENTENNIAL OF GROWTH AND COMMITMENT

## HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, Lokker-Rutgers, now a broad-based merchandiser of mens and womens clothing in downtown Holland, MI, celebrates its centennial year in 1992. I bring this event to the attention of my colleagues because it is a story of persistence, of hope, of success, and of commitment to the future.

The urban center as a wasteland is the paradigm of our times—major cities across the country suffer from urban flight, of residents and of businesses. In these economic times those who remain committed to the vitality of downtown, and to serving their communities, deserve the highest praise and support. To have done so for 100 years merits our recognition and best wishes for the future.

I want, especially, to congratulate and commend the Kobes family for their 60 years of association and leadership. Beginning with the family's stake in the company in 1932, they have maintained a commitment not only to the viability of the business, but to its presence in downtown Holland.

The current president, Jerome J. Kobes, and the entire family deserve to be recognized and commended for their contributions to the maintenance of a vital and growing downtown

Holland. Let us hope that their children, and their children's children, will celebrate a bicentennial in just as growing, and vital, a Holland in 2192 as they have helped create today. I offer, for my colleagues' review, a brief history of the first 100 years:

In 1892 J. Lokker and J. Rutgers started the company bearing their names. Among items sold were mens and boys clothing, bicycle parts, blankets and many other items.

Early in the 1900's Mr. Rutgers sold his interest in the business to Mr. Lokker. Mr. Lokker operated the store until 1932, when his interest in the business was mainly purchased by John Sturing and John Kobes.

During the Depression the store relied upon help from its vendors, and a greatly modified work schedule to remain in business. Merchandise schemes were also changed to reflect the changing markets. Lokker Rutgers relied upon mens and boys clothing as the foundation of the business.

By 1954 the second generation of Kobes' entered the firm. Mr. Ronald Kobes started his long association with the firm. By 1959 major changes were made to the interior and exterior of the business through renovations, marking one of the first major improvements to downtown Holland. Under the direction of Ronald Kobes, design and merchandising were changed dramatically to keep step with major market changes.

In the early 1970's the Kobes family purchased the major stake in the company. In 1975 Jerome Kobes joined the firm and in 1977 Lynn Kobes joined the firm. Also in early 1972 womens wear was added to complement the mens inventories.

In 1984 Lokker Rutgers added another location in Holland at 21 West 8th Street specializing in Tall and Big mens clothing. This business grew tremendously and by 1986 Lokker Rutgers consolidated the entire operation by expanding into two adjacent buildings offering its customers over 15,000 square feet of retailing space. Mr. Ronald Lugten also was appointed the Tall and Big manager to guide that operation.

In 1989 with the closing of the DuMez Ladies Clothing Company, Lokker Rutgers again expanded by doubling its size again to 30,000 square feet, and the addition of fourteen more people to its staff.

While 1992 brings many worries, Lokker Rutgers is planning its busiest year in its century of business. With promotions and giveaways and the rebirth of a revitalized downtown, it remains even more committed to serving Holland, the surrounding communities. Today the business is headed by Jerome Kobes as President, Lynn Kobes as Vice-President, and is guided by Ron Lugten as General Manager. Today the store retails mens and womens clothing and accessories, Tall and Big Mens clothing, Work Clothing, Mens shoes, and Womens Petite Clothing.

## LINDA STITH: OVERCOMING RECESSION'S IMPACT ON MIAMI'S HOTEL INDUSTRY

## HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Linda Stith, who was featured in the Miami Herald after being appointed the director of sales and marketing at the Miami Sheraton River House at Miami

International Airport. The article "In search of new hotel guests, sales chief plies local market" tells how she has been successful in filling hotel rooms despite the recession:

Many companies that traditionally travel to warm-weather sites to hold annual conventions have opted to stay close to home in 1991 to cut down on expenses.

It's a problem that Linda Stith must overcome.

As the newly appointed director of sales and marketing at the Sheraton River House at Miami International Airport, Stith must find alternate methods of filling the hotel's 408 rooms.

"We're stepping into the local market, the corporations here, and we're also dealing with smaller companies," Stith said. "We're going out and knocking on doors. It doesn't matter what size."

It seems to be working. Despite the dropoff in tourism and the fragile economy, Stith said that from September through December, the hotel's occupancy level has been above 1991 projections.

Another area of concern for Stith has been the black convention boycott led by prominent Miami attorney H.T. Smith. Stith estimates the hotel has lost sales of between 800 and 900 rooms this year because of the boycott.

"We're having to cut the rates a bit to be competitive," said Stith, who sits on the Corporate Advisory Board of the Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau. "We're beefing up our service and giving more personal service. All the hotels are doing it."

Stith joined the hotel in January as senior sales manager, but was prepared "to move anywhere the Continental Cos. sent me to become director of sales." The Continental Cos. is the parent company of the Sheraton River House. It manages about 60 hotels throughout the United States and abroad.

"She has more than 10 years in the hospitality industry, with many years of experience in sales," said the River House's general manager, Tim Brennan. "She has excelled as senior sales manager here, and we are excited to see her move into the director of sales and marketing position."

The previous director resigned in October. By the middle of November, the position was hers.

"I wanted to stay in Miami. It's an exciting city," she said. "Quite a change from the Midwest."

In 1979, Stith, who was married with a 2-year-old daughter and an 8-year-old son, thought she'd be a housewife forever. Suddenly divorced, she was left to find a career and she had no college education.

Her career began with a front desk job at the Lodge of the Four Seasons, a resort hotel at the Lake of the Ozarks in Missouri. In 1984, with her career on the rise, she moved to Miami as national sales manager for the Key Biscayne Hotel and Villas.

By 1988, she was director of sales for the Palm Beach Airport Hilton. A year later, she joined Miami's Hotel Sofitel as director of sales and marketing. She remained there until joining her present employer in January.

I am happy to pay tribute to Linda Stith by reprinting this article. She has overcome many obstacles to achieve her goal, and is an inspiration to those who are still climbing the ladder to their dream.

#### TRIBUTE TO PAULA COLOMBO

#### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Paula Colombo who is retiring as president of the Sacramento Association of Realtors.

Paula Colombo has served the Sacramento Association of Realtors [SAR] with great distinction. She has been an active member since 1979 and has spent 6 years on the SAR Board of Directors. In 1983, she was named the president of the Sacramento chapter of the Women's Council of Realtors and by 1987 was the Women's Council of Realtors' statewide president. For the last year, Paula Colombo has served as president of the Sacramento Association of Realtors, and has worked effectively to bridge differences between often conflicting segments of the industry.

Although Paula is retiring as president, she has pledged to continue serving SAR and the

real estate industry. She will continue her work through her membership on the SAR Board of Directors, as a member of the California Association of Realtors Board of Directors, and as chair of the SAR 1992 Government Relations Committee.

In addition to her efforts on behalf of the real estate industry, Paula Colombo has been quite active in other areas of community service. Among her many contributions are her years of service on the Cerebral Palsy Guild and her current membership on Sacramento's Child Care Task Force.

Mr. Speaker, Paula Colombo's achievements are truly worthy of praise. On behalf of myself, the Sacramento real estate industry and the Sacramento community, I extend my most sincere congratulations on a job well done and wish her many years of continued success.

#### U.S. DEBT FORGIVENESS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1991

#### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I initiated correspondence on November 18, 1991 with the Office of Management and Budget concerning the total value in fiscal year 1991 of loans forgiven or reduced beyond standard Paris Club rescheduling terms. In replying to my letter, the Office of Management and Budget provided the attached table in early January 1992.

This table indicates that some 26 countries received debt forgiveness from the United States during fiscal year 1991 totaling \$12.09 billion. Egypt received over half the debt forgiveness and Poland was the second largest recipient, receiving \$2.4 billion in debt forgiveness.

The table provided by the Office of Management and Budget follows:

#### U.S. DEBT FORGIVENESS IN FY 1991

[In millions of dollars]

| Region and country           | Egypt and Poland<br>Secs. 259/<br>592 <sup>1</sup> | Sec. 572 <sup>1</sup> | Sec. 411 <sup>2</sup> | Sec. 604 <sup>2</sup> | Total |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Egypt .....                  | 6,998.1  |                       |                       |                       |       |
| Poland .....                 | 2,444.1  |                       |                       |                       |       |
| Africa:                      |  |                       |                       |                       |       |
| Benin .....                  |  | 20.8                  | 0                     | 0                     | 20.8  |
| Burkina Faso .....           |  | 2.4                   | 0                     | 0                     | 2.4   |
| Cameroon .....               |  | 42.2                  | 0                     | 0                     | 42.2  |
| Cote d'Ivoire .....          |  | 13.0                  | 0                     | 0                     | 13.0  |
| Ghana .....                  |  | 55.9                  | 95.8                  | 0                     | 151.7 |
| Kenya .....                  |  | 57.7                  | 102                   | 0                     | 159.7 |
| Madagascar .....             |  | 0                     | 53.4                  | 0                     | 53.4  |
| Malawi .....                 |  | 19.7                  | 2.2                   | 0                     | 21.9  |
| Mozambique .....             |  | 0                     | 52.9                  | 0                     | 52.9  |
| Niger .....                  |  | 4.0                   | 0                     | 0                     | 4.0   |
| Nigeria .....                |  | 40.3                  | 0                     | 0                     | 40.3  |
| Senegal .....                |  | 0                     | 34.5                  | 0                     | 34.5  |
| Tanzania .....               |  | 55.0                  | 59.1                  | 0                     | 114.1 |
| Togo .....                   |  | 7.4                   | 0                     | 0                     | 7.4   |
| Uganda .....                 |  | 0                     | 16.3                  | 0                     | 16.3  |
| Zambia .....                 |  | 91.0                  | 0                     | 0                     | 91.0  |
| Subtotal .....               |  | 409.4                 | 416.2                 | 0                     | 835.6 |
| Asia: Bangladesh .....       |  | 291.6                 | 0                     | 0                     | 291.6 |
| Latin America and Caribbean: |  |                       |                       |                       |       |
| Bolivia .....                |  | 314.3                 | 0                     | 30.3                  | 344.6 |
| Chile .....                  |  | 0                     | 0                     | 16.0                  | 16.0  |
| Guyana .....                 |  | 76.4                  | 37.1                  | 0                     | 113.5 |



## U.S. DEBT FORGIVENESS IN FY 1991—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

| Region and country | Egypt and<br>Poland<br>Secs. 259/<br>592 <sup>1</sup> | Sec. 572 <sup>1</sup> | Sec. 411 <sup>2</sup> | Sec. 604 <sup>2</sup> | Total    |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Haiti .....        |   | 0                     | 98.8                  | 0                     | 98.8     |
| Honduras .....     |   | 324.6                 | 108.9                 | 0                     | 433.5    |
| Jamaica .....      |   | 0                     | 0                     | 216.8                 | 216.8    |
| Nicaragua .....    |   | 262.4                 | 24.8                  | 0                     | 287.2    |
| Subtotal .....     |   | 1,004.7               | 269.6                 | 263.1                 | 1,537.4  |
| Total .....        | 9,442.2   | 1,705.7               | 685.8                 | 263.1                 | 12,096.8 |

<sup>1</sup> Foreign Appropriations Act.<sup>2</sup> Agricultural Trade, Development and Assistance Act.

## A CHILD'S PROSPECTIVE

## HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I share with you and my fellow colleagues some of the winners of the 1991 School District No. 6 Anti-Drug Writing Competition which took place in the Highbridge Park section of New York City.

The competition involved some 300 students from the district who presented their anti-drug poems and essays to a packed auditorium. Competitions like this are an important step in getting our children to think about drug abuse as well as a useful tool in educating future generations on the harsh realities of drug use.

Mr. Speaker, these children know first hand the repercussions of drug use. They are surrounded by it. Their honest portrayals of growing up in a world infested with drugs makes their messages extremely compelling.

It is with great pleasure that I share with you today three selected pieces of writing that I found especially touching and well written. I invite my colleagues to read the attached poems and essays and to reflect on the haunting message that their words send forth.

## ESSAYS AND POSTERS

## The Drug Free World

BY ADRIANA-HERNANDEZ, CLASS 2-102, PS 128

Once upon a time I lived in Santo Domingo and there were no drugs. I'll be happy if there are no drugs anywhere so the whole city will be just like we want it to be. There will be no smoking, no littering, and no drugs. I like to see only flowers, grass and the sunshine, beautiful clouds in the air and the world clean. I do not want to see the world messy, and no paper around the corner.

## Proud To Be Drug Free

BY HOLLI GOODWIN, CLASS 5-305, P.S. 28

In a world where drugs run free  
Where pushers and peddlers stop and bother me

I look around and all I see  
Is too many people who are not drug free.  
I go to school every day  
And see strange things on my way.  
I look down on the ground and what do I see

But small plastic bottles smiling up at me.  
With pretty color tops that dance before my eyes

And say, "Pick me up, check out what's inside."

But with good common sense that my mother taught me

I walk on proudly and pretend not to see.  
As I walk a little faster to keep time  
A woman approaches me begging for a dime.

Now once I'm in school, the picture does not change

The pushers get younger and they even know my name.

And I say to myself,

"What a shame, what a shame."

As I sit in school doing my work

I say to myself,

"I'm glad to be

young, bright and proud to be drug free."

## How To Be Drug Free

BY MAROL MARMOLEJO, CLASS 6-315, P.S. 252

It is very important that we keep away from drugs.

Most people do drugs when they are under pressure, family problems or depression. You can solve these problems by talking to a family member, a school counselor, a doctor, or someone you trust that can give you good advice. You cannot throw your life away just because you have problems. You only have one life and if you throw it away by smoking or taking drugs it is not anybody else's problem, it's your problem. If everybody killed themselves by using drugs just because they had problems there would be no life on this planet. You have to try to solve your problems. You have a lifetime to live, do not throw it away just because somebody else asks you to go on. You have to take charge of your own life and enjoy the things that a child likes to do, like reading, going to the park, visiting museums, talking or playing with your friends because as you grow older you have to keep adding more knowledge to enrich your mind and when you are grown up you will have your education backing you up so you can get a good job and have children so they can be proud of you.

## ARTHUR BENSHOFF TURNS 100

## HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take a moment to recognize a distinguished citizen of Windber, PA, who will be celebrating his 100th birthday tomorrow. Dr. Arthur Benshoff has been a pillar of the Windber community for most of the 20th century, and the celebration of his 100th birthday is certainly a notable event.

Dr. Benshoff served the citizens of Windber as a general practitioner for 60 years. He took care of the medical needs for generations of Windber families, and many young adults in the Windber area had their parents, grand-

parents, and even great-grandparents taken care of by Dr. Benshoff.

The changes that have taken place in the last century are overwhelming to think about. As a practicing physician in Windber until his retirement in 1985, Dr. Benshoff not only observed these changes, he participated in the many innovations in the health care field.

As he celebrates his 100th birthday, I hope Dr. Benshoff looks back proudly on his contributions to the Windber community. I join with many residents of Windber and the surrounding area in sending him congratulations and all best wishes.

## A TRIBUTE TO KALAMAZOO COLLEGE ON ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF AN OUTSTANDING FOREIGN STUDY PROGRAM

## HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, on January 23, 1992, a special reception will be held at La Maison Francaise de Washington, Embassy of France, to commemorate the 30th anniversary of educational exchange in France by Kalamazoo College students under the framework of the Kalamazoo plan.

Founded in Kalamazoo, MI, in 1833, Kalamazoo College is a small liberal arts college but was a pioneer in the development of program-integrated foreign study for its students.

Kalamazoo College was the first liberal arts college in the United States to be designated as a "Center for Western European Studies" by the U.S. Department of Education; over the past 30 years, has recorded the highest percentage—nearly 90 percent—of its graduates having studied in foreign universities among all colleges and universities in the United States; and has the oldest, most diversified and longest continuing foreign studies programs integrated with African universities.

Mr. Speaker, it is most appropriate that the special reception be held at the Embassy of France for it was the universities of France which were the first and principal hosts to Kalamazoo College students. It was in Caen, along with centers in Bonn, Germany and Madrid, Spain, that Kalamazoo College initiated its pilot program in 1958, which program a few years later became fully integrated into a student's curriculum at the college.

The foreign study program, an integral part of the Kalamazoo plan, makes Kalamazoo

College a unique liberal arts institution. Encouraged by the success of its experimental summer foreign study program, the college arranged its present calendar, implemented in 1961, to provide a period of foreign study for virtually all students. The curriculum was organized so students could easily meet all requirements and still study abroad. Clearly, foreign study is seen as an essential part of the educational development of the students.

The foreign study program is the backbone of the international focus at Kalamazoo college and has provided students with a one-, two- or three-quarter foreign study experience. The goals for foreign study are: First, to become acquainted in some depth with a culture—usually including language—a people, and an educational system different from one's own, and second, to participate in an academic experience which is both comparable in quality to work on the home campus and is significantly enriched by the environment in which it takes place. Participants not only benefit academically, but also return home with an increased understanding of themselves and their own country, as well as the country visited.

Proficiency in a second language, required for most foreign study programs, provides strong support for the on-campus language offerings—eight languages are currently taught—and the language graduation requirement. The college's foreign study programs, including some fully integrated into foreign universities, have been designed to make different kinds of linguistic demands upon the participants. In a typical year Kalamazoo students will study in 25 to 30 individual locations the world over.

Strong ties with a number of universities in Anglo- and Francophone sub-Saharan Africa is a unique feature of the program. Since 1962, Kalamazoo has led the way in placing undergraduates in these universities. A number of regular Africa-oriented courses are supplemented by an extensive summer cocurricular program of lectures, and cultural and social events.

Enhanced by an endowment unique in higher education, the foreign study program provides continued financial aid for all scholarship recipients while studying abroad. Costs to students are thus equivalent to on-campus costs. Students apply for individual programs in accordance with their language facility and academic ability and interest, though final determination of placement is made by the foreign study office. Whenever possible, students are fully integrated into foreign universities. Course work is usually in language, literature, fine arts and social studies, although qualified students may enroll in other disciplines. The quarter prior to foreign study, students attend weekly orientation sessions aimed at preparing them to study, live, and travel in foreign settings.

In short, from a very limited, noncredit, uncertain beginning, the foreign study program has grown and matured into a highly regarded, regular aspect of a student's academic program at Kalamazoo College and in more than a dozen countries worldwide.

Mr. Speaker, some may wonder why I have been pleased to take this opportunity to join in the commemoration of this Kalamazoo College

program since I am a graduate of a competing institution of the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association to which Kalamazoo College belongs, namely, Hope College of Holland, MI.

My answer is relatively simple. Both colleges are fine, privately endowed, institutions of higher education and each has areas in which it excels and for which it should be recognized. In addition, probably the greatest experience of my life was a year spent as a Rotary Foundation Fellowship student at the University of Bonn in 1955–56 during which time I greatly enjoyed visits to France, Notre Dame, and the American Church in Paris. I can readily agree with Kalamazoo College that nothing can substitute for on-site study and living if one truly desires to understand to the fullest not just the language, but the culture, the mores, the historical perspective, yes, even the political outlook and appreciation of the people of another country.

Although Kalamazoo College is probably little known by most of my colleagues in the Congress, some are very familiar with it and its fine academic reputation. To my knowledge, no sitting member of either body is a graduate of Kalamazoo, however, several are recipients of honorary degrees including two members of the other body, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SIMON]. Others so honored by Kalamazoo include my colleague from Michigan, Mr. WOLPE, former Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall and respected columnists David Broder and William Raspberry.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my personal congratulations to Kalamazoo College for initiating and continuing for the past 30 years, its most successful foreign study program and I extend to it and its program my very best wishes for the years to come.

#### PRECISION RESPONSE: ONE OF MIAMI'S FASTEST GROWING COMPANIES

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Precision Response, a Miami-based telemarketing firm which was recently featured in the Miami Herald. The article "On Call: Pharmaceutical Link is the Key to Precision Response Success" by Alina Matas tells how this company grew from a small operation with 12 employees in 1984 to a major telemarketing business with 500 employees today:

Two million people concerned about hair loss have called Opa-locka.

The calls were answered by operators at Precision Response, a telemarketing firm that handles 800 numbers for a wide range of national companies, responds to the inquiries and follows up with a mailing campaign.

By fielding those toll-free calls, Precision Response has grown into a major player in a growing industry. The privately owned company said its 1991 revenues will be \$18 million, compared with \$250,000 in 1984. The

number of employees have grown from 12 to 500 in the same seven years.

"They're a fine, fine company," said Nadji Tehrani, publisher and editor of Telemarketing Magazine. "If I had money, I'd buy them myself."

Telemarketing Magazine recently ranked Precision Response 17th among the country's 50 largest companies handling 800 calls and doing the follow-ups. And for the third year in a row, Inc. Magazine's December issue named Precision Response among the 500 fastest-growing private companies.

The company employs about 300 phone operators at hourly rates ranging from \$6 to \$8. They answer calls reading a script they call up in a personal computer, respond to questions and enter callers' information in a computer database. Each call is followed with a mailing of information, designed to get the customer to take a step toward buying the product or using the service.

Another 200 people work on the follow-ups and in the executive ranks.

Many of the calls coming these days to the Opa-locka headquarters—open 24 hours a day—come from callers answering an advertisement for a hair-loss product, Rogaine, by the Upjohn Co.

The advertising campaign has run since 1989. From the calls, operators have compiled a data base of two million people who are losing hair and are interested in doing something about it.

"It helps us identify potential consumers and helps us evaluate the different elements of our campaign," said Laura Harwin, an Upjohn spokeswoman.

It is not an inexpensive service, said Mark Gordon, the company's chief executive. For a full-fledged program—setting up the operators, preparing the script, compiling information from callers in a computer, mailing information and handling the response to the mailing—start-up costs are about \$250,000.

The company has carved a niche among large, national pharmaceutical companies; they make up 60 percent of its business. The Food and Drug Administration forbids pharmaceutical companies from advertising the name of a prescription product and its applications without including other detailed pharmaceutical information. Because television ads are time-constrained, companies frequently omit the name of the product or the application and simply offer an 800 number for the viewer to get more information.

In 1985, the company obtained an FDA license to store and mail pharmaceutical products. A relationship with an early client, Key Pharmaceuticals, provided a springboard for Precision Response to develop more business in that industry. When the company merged with Schering Plough, based in New Jersey, Precision Response kept doing business with both companies.

"That really was a pivotal point and led us to pursue more national business," said David Epstein, the company's president.

The growth of the telemarketing industry also helped.

"Customer service has become much more important, and using the telephone is a big part of customer service," said Maggie Yost of the American Telemarketing Association.

When the association was formed in 1983, it had 23 members. Now it has more than 1,000. In 1984, it estimated that the industry employed one million people. Now, telemarketing operations are estimated to employ 3.5 million people and to generate \$500 billion in revenues, Yost said.

Precision Response just moved with the trend, Gordon and Epstein said.



The company, which until earlier this year was called Florida Fulfillment, began in 1981 as a storer, handler and mailer of promotional material. It only had two phones. Epstein, 28, was finishing college and helping two now-gone founders run the three-man operation.

Gordon, 44, a marketer who moved from Chicago in 1984, took an interest in the company and bought the two founders out. He redefined the focus of the company and started offering expanded services to clients.

"He brought the emphasis on target marketing," said Epstein, who now owns 10 percent of the company. "Together, he and I shared that vision."

Rather than just mail brochures, they wanted a definite target: Information compiled from incoming calls becomes a list of prospective clients to target in future promotions.

Where they used to mail and forget, now they would create incentives for prospective clients to do something after receiving the mail. In the Upjohn program, callers get a rebate certificate for visiting a physician and asking about products to treat hair loss. Since customers have to mail back a signed certificate in order to get the rebate, the company can keep track of who is responding to the campaign.

The leap into uncharted territory paid off. Gordon said 1991 has been the company's best year. The company has turned a profit in the last four years.

It has come a long way, he said.

"We were a struggling company that almost didn't make it at one time," Gordon said, "Whatever the future was, in wasn't in warehousing brochures."

I am happy to pay tribute to the company's chief executive, Mark Gordon, and president, David Epstein, by reprinting this article. They have proven that the enterprising spirit that made America great is still alive and well today.

## LESS TAXING WAYS TO RUN THE COUNTRY

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, over the years, I have enjoyed many columns by Lewis Grizzard. However, I especially liked a recent column he ran which one paper headlined as "Less Taxing Ways to Run The Country."

LESS TAXING WAYS TO RUN THE COUNTRY  
(By Lewis Grizzard)

An economist was testifying before a House Ways and Means Committee studying tax policy and economic growth. I was watching him on C-Span.

The economist was asked, "Should the American people be paying more taxes?"

"Yes, he replied, 'if they are to expect the same level of governmental services they are now getting.'"

The thought hit me. OK, so what if we decided we don't need the current level of governmental services?

What if the individual states got together and said, "Let's start handling things on our own?"

Missouri, the Show Me State, might ask, "You mean dissolve the central government like what happened in the Soviet Union?"

"Something like that," might be the reply to Missouri. "We tell the federal government just to make sure we've got a good military in case Canada decides to attack North Dakota, and we'll take it from there."

"But what would the president do?" pesky Missouri would continue.

"Be commander-in-chief and play a lot of golf," would be a terrific answer.

Isn't that what the Founding Fathers had in mind in the first place, a weak central government?

Under my plan, the states could even handle maintaining their own domestic tranquility. That's what state patrols are for. If they needed any help, they could ask for volunteers from Rotary Clubs.

Cut out about 99 percent of what Washington does, and wouldn't that drastically affect taxes, spur economic growth and help reduce the federal budget? Of course it would. Couldn't we do without the following:

The Park Service: Give the parks back to the bears. They were there first anyway.

Welfare and foreign aid: The golden goose is dead. Only the brain-damaged think otherwise.

Federal grants: Want \$50,000 to find out why kudzu grows so fast? Forget it. It just does.

The post office: Who writes letters anymore? Air freight it, fax it or simply pick up the phone and call.

Health care: States could order any doctor owning more than one Mercedes to dispense aspirin for free. That, alone, would knock health-care costs for a loop.

The space program: We spent billions going to the moon. What did that get us? A few lousy rocks.

Highways: If Nebraska wants one, let Nebraskans pay for it.

Endowments for the arts: Wanna put on a show? Sell tickets.

Other governmental agencies: Will the last person leaving the office please turn out the lights?

Of course, there remains the question of what to do with all those federal employees who, under my plan, suddenly would be out of work.

Congress could open a law firm handling accident claims. Everybody else could join the circus. They will already have had a great deal of experience.

## SACRAMENTO GALLERY HOSTING EXHIBITION BY ASIAN-AMERICAN WOMEN ARTISTS

**HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Lite Rail Gallery on the occasion of their latest event. From February 3 through March 6, 1992, the Lite Rail Gallery in Sacramento will be hosting "Gathering: an Asian-American Women Artist's Association," a juried exhibition.

The AAWAA was founded in 1989 by two women from the San Francisco Bay area, Florence Wong of Sunnyvale and Betty Kano of Berkeley. The group has grown to include 75 members whose purpose is "to come together to share, to encourage, and to support one another." AAWAA, while united in purpose, is a diverse group of artists, with a great

range of backgrounds, ages, experiences, and styles of expression. Members are involved in visual and performance arts, music, design, video, and literature.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to commend the Lite Rail Gallery for their exhibit honoring the talents of the women of the AAWAA. The organization contributes a rich array of perspectives to American art, and I ask my colleagues to join me in extending to the Lite Rail Gallery best wishes as it hosts this important exhibition.

## IN HONOR OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

**HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest honor and respect that I submit a speech I made on Monday, January 20, 1992, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day. It is my sincere hope that my colleagues will take these words to heart, and continue to work toward making the dream of Dr. King a reality.

SPEECH BY HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL AT OPERATION PUSH ANNUAL ALL FAITHS SERVICE IN HONOR OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1992

Good morning. I am honored to have been invited by Operation Push to share in this annual All Faiths service commemorating the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

I join you here today not just to remember the dreamer or just to keep the dream alive. I join you here today to express my total commitment in making Dr. King's dream a reality.

In his last speech, "I See The Promised Land," Dr. King spoke of the need to redistribute the economic pain forced on a large segment of the American community—mainly African Americans, the unemployed, the underemployed, poor and working class families.

Not only is the pain Dr. King spoke of with us today, but we are witnessing the expansion of an even greater economic pain suffered by American workers, American families and American businesses all across urban America. Not only is this pain unjust, and undeserved, it has grown to agonizing levels.

Americans are losing their jobs in greater numbers than any time since the Great Depression. That is why my colleagues and I in the Congress must act now to make fair trade legislation a reality. We must not only save American jobs, we must also lead the way to sound economic recovery for all of the people of this country.

Americans are feeling the pain of a lack of health care insurance. It is a national scandal that over 37 million Americans are denied medical attention because they cannot afford health care insurance. We are going to make health care insurance a reality, as Dr. King would expect us to do.

Last Tuesday, I held the first of three town hall meetings, seeking the input of residents of the Second Congressional District for a national consensus on a national health care insurance plan. It is ironic that, as I prepared for last week's town meeting, members of my staff gave me a speech that compared the death rate of black babies to white ba-

bies. I gave it back to them and told them to take the words black and white out. Any baby that dies because of a lack of adequate health insurance is one too many. No baby, regardless of color, should die in this great country of ours because of a lack of health insurance.

Americans are feeling the pain from racial and sexual discrimination in the workplace—the kind of pain Dr. King fought so hard against in his quest for equality and fairness. After lengthy debate, the Congress last November made a new commitment to equal rights by passing into law the Civil Rights Act of 1991. I am proud to say that I strongly supported this act that restores the original intent of the civil rights statutes Dr. King and other martyrs of the civil rights movement fought and died for.

The civil rights movement may have lost a drum major with the assassination of Dr. King, but today, among you, I see a new determination focused on critical human issues—issues that require a relentless commitment, the kind that Dr. King offered to us, and to those filled with desperation and pain.

To make Dr. King's dream a reality, we all must make a pledge to rededicate ourselves—today and every single day of our lives—to easing the pain Americans are feeling in these difficult times of economic recession and moral decline in just about every segment of our society.

As your Congressman, I am prepared to do my part. And with your help, we, as elected officials, can make that pledge to work, to fight and to achieve the goal of making Dr. King's dream a living truth.

Thank you, and God bless all of you.

#### IN MEMORY OF ISABEL CABLE MANES

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise today to recognize the passing of an extraordinary woman and leader, Isabel Cable Manes.

Mrs. Manes was the granddaughter of the late George W. Cable, the New Orleans novelist and long time friend of Mark Twain. After fighting in the Confederate army, Mr. Cable went on to be a champion in the struggle for civil rights for former slaves and freemen alike.

Following in her grandfather's footsteps, Mrs. Manes devoted much of her life to the civil rights movement. Mrs. Manes, intrigued by her grandfather's views on racial equality, studied and later edited a selection of Mr. Cable's political writings entitled "A Southerner Looks at Negro Discrimination", which was published in 1946. Throughout her life Mrs. Manes remained politically active, serving on the executive committee of the Bronx CORE as well as the executive committee on Vietnam. More recently, Mrs. Manes completed a manuscript on Mr. Cable's attitudes toward racial discrimination entitled "Reconstructed Rebel" which is currently being edited for publication.

Mrs. Manes' diverse interests brought her to New York in the 1920's where she became involved in the arts and later acted with the Children's Theater. Mrs. Manes became a mem-

ber of Actor's Equity and later, in the 1930's, became involved with the Federal Theater Project.

In addition to her work on civil rights and her involvement in the arts, Mrs. Manes was concerned with issues affecting the elderly. In 1971, Mrs. Manes and her husband Max founded the Seniors for Adequate Social Security [SASS], a volunteer organization for the elderly. As a spokesperson for the elderly, Mrs. Manes fought long and hard for improvements in Social Security benefits and pensions.

She served as a corresponding secretary of the SASS and coedited the organization's newsletter until the mid-1980's, when she became ill.

Mrs. Manes, who passed away on November 2 at the age of 83, had been suffering from Alzheimer's disease. She is survived by her husband Max, her two children, Michael and Joan, and her grandson, Sean.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring Mrs. Manes for her dedication and her commitment to racial equality over the years. Mrs. Manes' selfless service surely makes her a role model for us all.

#### THE 1ST SESSION OF THE 102D CONGRESS

#### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, December 11, 1991 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### THE 1ST SESSION OF THE 102D CONGRESS

With a final spurt of chaotic activity Congress concluded the first session of the 102nd Congress. The session began with the debate on going to war with Iraq and ended with the House enduring a 33-hour marathon that left Members exhausted. As Congress pushed toward adjournment what stuck me most was that it at last was beginning to deal with domestic issues from taxes to health care to the recession. It wasn't necessarily solving them but it was at least addressing them. The first session saw a modest, even respectable record of accomplishment, but a lot was put off to the second session.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Congress approved a transportation bill which refocuses national transportation policy for the first time since the interstate highway system was begun 35 years ago. It provides \$151 billion over six years, promotes mass transit, and gives greater discretion to states and localities on how to use the funds. In addition to the job-creating highway bill, victims of the recession got help through an extension of unemployment insurance providing up to 20 weeks of aid to jobless workers who have exhausted their benefits. Because unemployment benefits have repeatedly been extended in past recessions, I could never understand the great difficulty Congress and the President had in agreeing to extend them now.

Congress voted to extend for six months a dozen tax breaks due to expire at the end of this year, including a deduction for self-employed people's health insurance and credits

for corporate research and low-income housing construction. It approved \$95 billion to cover costs of failed banks and savings-and-loan institutions, provided disaster and drought assistance to farmers, and approved the President's request for fast-track negotiating procedures for a free trade agreement with Mexico. Congress also approved a compromise reached by the President and the nation's governors that resolved a dispute over state financing of the Medicaid health program for the poor. New civil rights protections make it easier for workers to win anti-discrimination suits and give victims of sex discrimination the right to sue for damages.

On national security matters, Congress began the year by authorizing going to war with Iraq. The manner in which that decision was made drew widespread praise as Congress reasserted a constitutional sense of responsibility. The Senate approved the 1990 Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty to reduce the number of U.S. and Soviet tanks, combat aircraft, and other non-nuclear weapons in Europe. A new defense law puts more emphasis on lighter, more mobile forces to respond to post-Cold War threats, and cuts strategic programs like the B-2 Stealth Bomber. Congress also authorized the President to divert up to \$500 million from the defense budget to Soviet aid.

One of the more important achievements was that Congress abided by last year's budget agreement, which I believe in time will work to reduce the deficit. The blunt truth is that until we pay the bills from the past decade or so of extravagance, no Congress is going to be able to distinguish itself by solving the nation's problems.

#### UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Much was left unfinished, including health care reform, tax relief for the middle class, campaign finance reform, an expansion of aid to higher education and Head Start, and what to do about the overall level of defense spending as the threat from the Soviet Union diminishes if not disappears. Congress failed to overhaul the banking laws to expand banks' investment opportunities and to permit interstate operations. One of the greater failures was the inability to pass a comprehensive energy bill.

A proposal to nullify a ban on abortion counseling in federally funded family planning clinics was approved by both houses but vetoed by the President. Vetoes are expected next year on congressional measures to place restrictions on trade with China and to require employers to guarantee unpaid leave so workers can tend to newborn children or family emergencies.

Next year Congress will probably try to complete work on a crime bill. Everyone wants to look tough on crime but I think people are beginning to realize that it is a political myth that the federal government has much of a role in fighting street crime. An overhaul of the nation's health care system will also be a lively election year topic, but the problems of the system are so huge and so diverse that proposals are unlikely to be approved until after the election.

The opening salvos in the second session are expected to be on economic growth. Both the President and the Democratic leadership will almost certainly produce proposals to stimulate economic growth. My own view is that a ½-trillion-dollar deficit already provides substantial stimulus for the economy. I still think that Congress should not breach the spirit of the deficit reduction agreement and that any tax bill should focus more on redistribution than stimulus. That means higher effective tax rates for those in the



highest tax bracket to increase progressivity and some tax cuts for middle- and lower-income groups to give them extra purchasing power.

#### ASSESSMENT

One constituent said to me the other day that Congress is irrelevant—that it is not dealing with the issues that concern Americans the most, such as economic growth, improved health care, and better schools. In the political process, symbolism often prevails over substance. Congress, for example, fights crime by voting for the death penalty or addresses job insecurity by debating racial quotas. With huge budget deficits, substantive accomplishments are becoming more difficult to achieve and that encourages politicians to exploit the use of symbols. Part of the problem is also that Congress had to scramble this year just to stay even with fast-breaking events like the collapse of financial institutions at home and the demise of communism abroad. All year long I had the feeling we were trying to catch up.

Overall, I do not think Congress enhanced its reputation much by its performance in the first session of the 102nd Congress. Even though some good legislation was passed, there was much to be embarrassed about—the hearings on the nomination of Justice Thomas, the unimpressive performance on banking reform, the dominance of symbols over substance, the snarling partisanship that erupts from time to time. Although the record of the first session is probably better than is given credit, there isn't any doubt that the people do not hold Congress in very high esteem. They think that it takes too long to get anything done and is too far removed from the hopes and desires of the American citizens.

#### LOWELL KINNEY: HE DID IT THE WAY IT SHOULD BE DONE

#### HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, the Greek philosopher Diogenes is reported to have once been found walking along holding a lamp before him and, having been asked what he was doing, said that he "was seeking an honest man."

In 1963, GTE of Michigan was seeking staff for their public relations effort, and they hired Lowell Kinney. They had found their honest man. This is a man whose operating philosophy, in a corporate setting, is that it's not his job to make his bosses look good—just understood; that the task of a public relations office is to be open and honest at all times.

These are remarkable goals—guidelines—for a public relations officer at time when, especially in this town, Washington, DC, flackery is an art form. And, in Lowell Kinney's case, his corporate employer has been the beneficiary of a unique integrity, as has the public which relies on that honesty.

When was the last time, in this town of professional public relations efforts, you heard that a news organization commended a corporate pr officer for his openness during a labor dispute? After a particularly difficult negotiation, and strike, in 1978, the Associated

Press office in Michigan did exactly that in appreciation for Lowell Kinney's professionalism and integrity. He truly has been the epitome of a public relations professional: Speaking the truth, warts and all, and knowing that the truth will set you free.

After nearly 30 years of speaking the truth Lowell Kinney is free. At 55, an age when many are slowing down, Lowell Kinney is taking early retirement and seeking new challenges—opportunities to put his skills to yet other uses.

And his challenges and opportunities are many. I'm sure he will find any number of opportunities to freelance his skills—he's even thinking of a book. I'll look forward to that.

But there's a special challenge that drives Lowell Kinney and his lovely wife Roxanne: The cause of fire safety, and the tragic loss of their son Stephen in a fire in 1989. Since that tragic event, Lowell and Roxanne have worked tirelessly to strengthen fire safety laws, and to prevent the circumstances which led to their great loss. With the integrity and commitment which have characterized his professional life, his special advocacy has resulted in a whole new awareness of the need for, and improvements in regulations governing, fire safety in our State of Michigan. We wish him continued success.

Lowell Kinney, and Roxanne, embark on a well-deserved rest from the work-a-day world at GTE. But as Roxanne pursues her duties as a council member and mayor pro-tem of their home town of Norton Shores, and they share in the joys of their daughters Kathy Suffel and Rebecca Kinney, also in Norton Shores, I am confident that Lowell will find even greater opportunities to be the honest man who embarked so many years ago on the path to "see that GTE is understood." They were, and for that we thank Lowell Kinney.

I offer, for my colleagues' review and consideration, a profile of Lowell on the occasion of his retirement, which appeared in the Muskegon Chronicle.

[From the Sunday Chronicle, Dec. 29, 1991]

#### GTE'S VOICE BIDS GOODBYE

(By Susan E. Harrison)

The saying on his work table is from the Bible.

"Where there is no vision, the people perish." Proverbs 29:18.

There are other sayings, rules and philosophies, courtesy of the man attached to the work table and corporate office.

Rule No. 1: Be open and honest at all times.

Rule No. 2: Never violate Rule No. 1.

"Follow those, and you can hardly fail," says the man who has triumphed in the often turbulent field of corporate public relations.

In what is often an adversarial role with the news media, Lowell Kinney stands alone. He has been in corporate public affairs and community relations since 1965. Kinney not only has succeeded in terms of longevity, but also has been recognized and honored by members of the press.

Unheard of in most public relations-news media circles.

The occasion was 1978, the year of the first statewide strike at GTE, although one would follow exactly 10 years later.

"The first time, it was real rewarding to do what I had to do," he says. "The second time, it was pure pain."

Nonetheless, every day, Kinney faced television crews and newspaper reporters, updat-

ing them on what Kinney candidly describes as "about as distasteful a work situation as possible."

When the first strike was over and workers were back on the job, the Associated Press sent Kinney a letter of commendation for handling news of the strike in a "factual, open manner" and "doing things the way they should be done."

"That's the only way," says the man with rules No. 1 and 2, guided by the verse from Proverbs. "There is no other way."

#### HANGING UP ON A CAREER

For nearly 30 years, since he graduated with a degree in journalism from Michigan State University, Lowell Kinney has occupied the public-relations office at GTE.

But last week, the office door swung shut. And the man who has met with the news media and public since 1963 left for good, taking advantage of an early retirement program to reduce management employment levels nationally.

"One thing I never wanted to do is lose my effectiveness . . . or the ability to be creative and innovative," Kinney says. "It seemed the right time to go."

His list of accomplishments before retirement at 55 is a full one. His job description since 1982, when he was named regional director of public affairs, has included responsibility for internal communication, public information, news media relations and community relations—including the company's cultural arts and other sponsorships, contributions and membership programs.

#### Highlights?

Organizing the first Seaway Festival (renamed The Great Lumbertown Music Festival) parade in 1964 and chairing it for 10 years.

Accompanying former President Gerald R. Ford in 1985 at GTE's sponsorship of Michigan's 19th-century artists. During a 2½-hour airplane flight, Ford and he talked non-stop, something Kinney calls "a thrill."

Introducing management conferences when GTE was reorganizing its corporate structure and needed some "internal healing."

Working closely with the internship program through the West Michigan chapter of the Public Relations Society of America, of which he has been president three times.

And, of course, the Associated Press commendation.

He tells of the time an intern applicant made a flippant remark to him like "I know your job is to make GTE look good." The comment still makes Kinney's blood boil.

"That is not what the public-relations professional's job is all about," he says. "My job is to see that GTE is understood . . . If you spend all your time trying to make something just look good, you'll have a miserable life."

Saying a public-relations professional's purpose is "not to shield or disguise management," Kinney describes the job as a "conduit that puts diverse audiences in contact with one another."

He points to the disastrous manner in which Exxon handled the publicity of the Exxon Valdez oil tanker spill in Alaska, compared to the successful public-relations campaign run by Johnson and Johnson after one of its products, Tylenol, was tampered with in 1982.

#### Successful vs. disaster.

There's a lesson in this, he says.

"I've always counseled management to be open and honest, Rule No. 1, and to be sure the message they give is what they want to say," Kinney says.

#### NEW JOB CLOSE TO HEART

What comes next?

What does a man who's spent his entire professional life in the public eye do after retirement?

On this, his first official weekend of retirement, he and his wife, Roxanne, are in the Upper Peninsula to celebrate his aunt and uncle's 50th wedding anniversary.

Although there's no set time or program, he is seriously contemplating working as a consultant, passing along the wisdom he has accumulated all these years.

But there is a personal agenda to follow first, a matter that could mean the difference between life and death.

As many in Muskegon know, the Kinneys' son, Stephen, was one of two summer workers killed Sept. 9, 1989, in a rooming-house fire on Mackinac Island. The fire triggered a state investigation that resulted in hundreds of state fire-marshall citations for code violations and in criminal charges being filed by Attorney General Frank Kelley.

The Kinneys have worked tirelessly to strengthen fire-safety laws in Michigan. Retirement gives Kinney more time to devote to the campaign.

"It is something I have to do," he says quietly.

His base of operation will continue to be his home in Norton Shores, where he and Roxanne Kinney are active in the community. She is a Norton Shores council member and mayor pro tem. Both of their daughters, Kathy Suffer and Rebecca Kinney, live in Muskegon.

#### FORREST MCGINLEY LEAVES MIAMI-DADE COMMUNITY COLLEGE AFTER 25 YEARS

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Miami-Dade Community College will miss Forrest McGinley. For 25 years he has brought his flair for music education to hundreds and hundreds of students. The Miami Herald recently printed an article honoring Mr. McGinley by staff writer Jon O'Neill. That article follows:

When Forrest McGinley looks back at his 25 years of teaching music and humanities at Miami-Dade Community College's South Campus, one word comes to mind:

"Glorious."

McGinley, 58, put away his grade book for the last time as the fall term ended at the college last week. He is heading for a secluded home in North Carolina, leaving behind hundreds of memories and dozens of tearful students.

"The way the funding situation is now, it's a good time to get out," said McGinley, who directed the Caravan Singers, the South Campus chorus made up of selected students. "I will miss the kids, though. When they get going, it's so great to see it and know that you're the catalyst for it."

McGinley has a way with students, especially those he coaches in music. Some call him eccentric, and he is. Last week, he sported a tie with a blinking Christmas light attached to it.

He is also funny. His humor is dry and pointed, and only those who are paying attention get the jokes. Students who let their minds wander risk becoming the focus of McGinley's playful comments.

"He brightens up practice because he fools around a lot," said singer Shaye Johnson, 19.

"But he knows his stuff, and he's a great teacher. His office door is always open, and he's willing to talk about anything. I'd just wish I'd gotten to know him sooner."

Jessica Bass, 20, said: "He is very funny, but he's also very kind, and he really cares. He has helped me tremendously, especially when it comes to interpreting music."

No matter what he was teaching, McGinley tried to keep his students interested and alert. He was honest "because they can tell when you fib," and he pushed his charges to do their best.

"They're there to work, and I was very demanding," he said. "But they knew I cared about them, and they didn't want to let me or themselves down. It gets to the point where they start motivating each other."

McGinley also had a special knack for spotting talent and drawing it out, even when students were reluctant or shy.

"I was very shy, but he saw something in me," said singer Charlie Toomer, 19. "He helped me express myself by singing and built up my confidence. I'm going to miss him a lot."

Dennis Mulrooney, 19, said McGinley helped get him into the music program at Miami-Dade.

"He's a wonderful guy," he said. "He's meant a lot to the program here and to me."

McGinley's bosses thought so, too. His final evaluation was stellar. Supervisor Gus Perry wrote that McGinley was "highly respected," "a team player" and "always sensitive to student needs."

McGinley was born in Memphis and his bachelor's and master's degrees in music education from Florida State. He studied at a conservatory in Salzburg, Austria, and started teaching at a junior high in Fort Pierce 30 years ago.

He came to Dade-South in 1966 and has been there ever since. He has taken the Caravan Singers into Mexico and South America, served on countless music committees and advisory boards, and helped several local artists have their music published and performed.

"For me, the challenge was to make learning fun," he said. "I wanted to give every student I taught a few triumphs that they could build on."

Mr. Speaker, it is always exciting to recognize a talented educator whose highest aspiration is to see his students excel, and excel they have. As Miami-Dade Community says goodbye to this gifted music teacher, we all wish him a wonderful retirement, a reward he most profoundly deserves.

#### ROE VERSUS WADE ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 19th anniversary of Roe versus Wade, the Supreme Court ruling which has protected a woman's right of reproductive choice. However, in the wake of the Court's decision to hear the Pennsylvania case, Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania versus Casey, this fundamental right is seriously threatened. If the Court further erodes or overturns the Roe decision, the consequences will be devastating. It will mark the first time in the 200 years of the Court's history that a fundamental right will be lost.

Mr. Speaker, it is vital that a woman's reproductive choice be preserved, and I urge my colleagues to join in efforts to protect this vital freedom. We must also immediately address the social conditions that result in so many unintended pregnancies each year.

#### CLEM WHITAKER WILL BE HONORED BY THE CALIFORNIA CONGRESS OF SENIORS

#### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to longtime political consultant Clem Whitaker. Next Wednesday, January 29, 1992, his friends and colleagues at the California Congress of Seniors will be honoring him for his outstanding contributions in the field of politics.

Clem is currently the CEO of Whitaker & Baxter, a public relations/public affairs counseling firm founded in the 1920's by his late father, Clem Whitaker, Sr. Shortly after serving as a pilot in World War II, Clem joined his father's firm. Already an accomplished writer, having worked as a reporter for both the Sacramento Bee and the Sacramento Union, Clem utilized his writing, speaking, and organizational skills in developing an impeccable reputation in politics. Among his career highlights, Clem boasts of having directed and managed over 50 political campaigns throughout the United States. Though he specialized in initiative campaigns, a list of his former candidates includes: Ronald Reagan, Richard Nixon, Everett Dirksen, Goodwin Knight, and George Christopher. In addition, Clem wrote speeches for the likes of Dwight Eisenhower, Barry Goldwater, and Senator Dirksen.

Clem has been the CEO of Whitaker & Baxter since 1958 spearheading the firm's direction and personally acting as principal account manager for all energy and utility clients. His work on behalf of his clients has led him into a number of political frays with Congress, various State legislatures as well as Federal and State regulatory agencies. Throughout these battles, Clem displays both a high level of integrity and a unique ability to forge consensus among divisive parties.

His involvement in a number of senior, environmental, union and business organizations allow Clem to maintain a high level of contact within the community as well as with his peers throughout the Nation. Furthermore, he currently serves on the board of directors for the San Francisco Opera Association Foundation and the Asian Art Museum.

It is my distinct honor and pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Clem Whitaker, Jr., an invaluable member of my community.



## TRIBUTE TO PETER L. SIMPSON

## HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I mourn the loss of a great American, Peter L. Simpson, and I want to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD observations on the loss of this very dear friend, colleague and fellow civil rights fighter. Together we pursued liberal causes and fought for equal rights and racial justice. We served together on the St. Louis Board of Aldermen in the 1960's.

Peter was a writer of note, having published poetry and prose as well as many articles including those in the minority press. He was personable and knew how to win friends and influence people. He was a man of giant intellect with common interests. He will be missed. [From the Riverfront Times, Jan. 15-21, 1992]

PETER L. SIMPSON, 1932-92

(By Martin Quigley)

Pete Simpson and I had a lot in common—a love for baseball, poetry and a good bunch of pals.

The last time I saw Pete was on a dreary 35-degree afternoon between Christmas and New Year's. It was only a week or so before he fell into his big sleep. He had just come out of the Big Sleep, the bookstore he owned and ran with Chris King, another old buddy from way back.

Pete and I met by chance, which is the only way we ever met, going back to the Gaslight Bar on Boyle in the 60s. He used to come in to find succor from the talk of City Hall, where he served the old 28th (West End) Ward as a two-term alderman; I, to escape the PR jargon and establishmentarian machinations of my colleagues at Fleishman-Hillard, then but a fledgling Satan, of which I was a senior partner. With other escapees from the mundane under the baton of the late Jack O'Neill, the masterful barkeep, we talked of many things but not of what we did to make our livings. What did that have to do with our true loves for The Game and a book of verses underneath the bough?

I was a traditionalist whose verse rhymed in iambs. "But only in iambic tetrameter," Pete would say of it. "You're a foot short."

I teased him about his loose and limber free verse and its private insights into the Pete none but he knew.

When I saw him on the corner that last time, I knew that he was about out of time, and he knew that I knew.

A line of one of his poems came to me: "Listen," he had written, "let's try to keep some hearts from sinking any further."

"Tell you what we're gonna do," I told him.

"What are we going to do, con man?" he asked.

"We're going to watch the home opener together from the press box if I'm still welcome there."

"Be my guest," he said.

We embraced and each went his way.

In the last five years, unless I was on the road somewhere, I always got a copy of the Sentinel to read his weekly column. So did a lot of other people. Many he wrote for this appropriately minority-owned and -edited newspaper were reprinted in far- and near-flung newspapers, including The Riverfront Times.

A lot of his pals and those who knew him only by what he wrote in poetry and prose will be saying so long to Pete at his memorial mass in St. Francis Xavier (College) Church at 1 p.m. Saturday.

I plan to watch the home opener next April from the press box as his guest.

## NUCLEAR WASTE

## HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 22, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

## NUCLEAR WASTE

The nuclear power industry has the potential to significantly reduce our dependence on foreign oil. But before this technology can become a more important part of the nation's long-term energy mix, we must find a permanent method for disposing of the growing mountain of highly radioactive nuclear waste.

Background. Although nuclear energy was first put to military use four decades ago, the vast majority of nuclear waste is now produced by the commercial nuclear power industry. High doses of nuclear waste can kill human beings in a matter of weeks; moderate levels of exposure cause cancer and other health problems. Used nuclear fuel is responsible for 95 percent of the radioactivity in nuclear waste. Thousands of years are necessary for used fuel and other high-level radioactive waste products to reach safe levels. Nuclear reactors also produce low-level waste materials, often called "miscellaneous radioactive junk." Lower in radioactivity than used nuclear fuel, low-level waste ranges from the discarded clothing of operators to valves from reactor cooling systems.

Most used fuel and high-level nuclear waste is now sitting in pools of water next to the nuclear reactors where it was created. Some of the worst examples of nuclear waste mismanagement have occurred at reactors operated by the Department of Energy, which runs the nuclear weapons production program. For instance, at the Hanford nuclear weapons reservation in Washington State, over 400 million gallons of liquid radioactive waste have been dumped directly into the ground, along with massive quantities of solid waste. And of the 177 underground storage tanks located there, at least 66 have leaked hazardous materials into the environment. An optimistic forecast is that 30 years and \$30 billion will be required to clean up the poisoned ground of Hanford. I think there is a determination in Congress and the executive branch to reverse the poor environmental record in the nuclear weapons production program.

Disposal. Although Congress has wrestled with the management of radioactive waste since the beginning of the nuclear power industry in the 1960s, federal waste management policies have grown steadily more stringent in recent years. The current plan is to dispose of used fuel and high-level waste in deep geological deposits that are unlikely to be disturbed for at least ten thousand years. The costs for this program are to be covered by a fee on nuclear-generated electricity. At this point, the Yucca Mountain site in Nevada is the only one under consid-

eration. Many questions have been raised about the security of that site, including the likelihood of earthquakes, volcanoes, groundwater contamination, and human intrusion—for example, exploratory drilling. Congress has directed the Department of Energy to test the reliability of the Nevada site, but even if scientists conclude that it is suitable and Nevada's bitter opposition can be overcome, the repository at Yucca Mountain is not expected to be ready before the year 2010.

Unlike used fuel and high-level radioactive waste, which is a federal responsibility, commercial low-level waste is handled by the states. Experts believe that low-level waste can be safely stored in shallow trenches. Currently, there are three disposal sites available for commercial low-level waste—in Nevada, South Carolina, and Washington State. However, after 1992 these sites can refuse to accept waste from outside their regions. Other states and regions are supposed to open their own low-level waste facilities. Because of public opposition and a lengthy licensing process, most states will not meet the 1992 deadline. As a result, a large quantity of low-level waste also will remain on-site at nuclear facilities, causing considerable difficulties for medical and other research institutions that lack the necessary storage capacity.

Options. The American people are very fearful of nuclear waste. They want iron-clad assurances that the waste will never escape from its containers. However, scientists simply cannot give that kind of total assurance. The government is now evaluating a number of different approaches to the disposal problem. One approach is to continue efforts to bury high-level waste in a place that is dry, stable and desolate, but finding the spot has proven difficult. A second approach is to chemically treat radioactive waste so that the plutonium is removed, but this process is costly and the plutonium produced might promote the spread of nuclear weapons. Still a third approach is to store the waste above ground in strong steel or concrete containers thick enough to block the radiation, or in thinner containers housed in solid, earthquake-resistant buildings. The containers will not last forever, but the hope is that they will keep well into the next century, by which time scientists will have found a solution to the problem of nuclear waste. Other approaches to nuclear waste management have been mentioned, such as disposal under the sea or in outer space, but these are not currently under consideration by the United States. I am impressed with the array of scientific and technical questions that must be addressed before a national nuclear waste management system can be implemented. Expanded research efforts are needed.

Certain organizational reforms may also aid the development of a coherent nuclear waste disposal policy. Many executive branch departments and agencies are involved in various aspects of nuclear waste disposal, which may complicate efforts to develop a comprehensive policy. Some people have proposed the creation of a single government agency to supervise the management of nuclear waste. Similar problems occur in Congress, where many different committees have jurisdiction over these issues. Organizational changes to improve coordination are necessary.

Nuclear waste problems transcend international boundaries. Many other nations have disposal problems more daunting than our own. And some—Russia and Ukraine, for example—may be entering periods of great

political and economic unrest. When it enters the air and water supply, nuclear contamination does not respect borders. International cooperation is essential.

The record of the United States in handling nuclear waste is deplorable. Unfortunately, it is not at all clear at this point that the nuclear waste problem can be fixed. Yet, we must continue to address it in a variety of ways, including more research, public dialogue, and international cooperation. In the meantime, we must closely monitor the current accumulation of nuclear waste, and take every step necessary to ensure its safe storage.

## BLACK CONSERVATIVES ENJOY INCREASING RANKS

### HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Lyle Harris and Robert Vickers wrote these articles for the Atlanta Journal-Constitution last December 29. I urge all of my colleagues to read them and gain a better understanding why a growing number of black Americans who identify themselves with conservative values and the Republican Party.

This was refreshing and enlightening series, and I recommend it to all those who follow American political trends.

Attached are "Black Conservatives Wage Less Lonely Fight," "Black Campuses Are a Training Ground for Conservatives," and "Could 11th be Proving Ground?" from the December 29, 1991 Atlanta Journal-Constitution:

#### BLACK CONSERVATIVES WAGE LESS LONELY FIGHT

(By Lyle V. Harris and Robert J. Vickers)

Since the 1960s, black conservatives have topped a list of endangered political species.

But earlier this month an invitation-only who's who of black conservatives packed an upscale Georgetown house in honor of the new Supreme Court justice, Clarence Thomas. Around him and the tight network swarmed civil rights leaders, GOP heavyweights and Hollywood's elite.

For some, the party was more than a social affair, it was the start of a crusade. "We are saving souls," said Armstrong Williams, 32, a friend of Justice Thomas's who hosted the party.

The year 1991 was a watershed for black conservatives, from Gen. Colin Powell, who oversaw Operation Desert Storm, to Justice Thomas's appointment. Even Anita Hill, whose testimony threatened Justice Thomas's Senate confirmation, was a Ronald Reagan Republican.

Like no time before, the year provided an unprecedented showcase for a cadre of blacks who dominated the national stage while turning political stereotypes upside down.

Though still dismissed as Uncle Toms by many blacks and political oddities by many whites, African-Americans declaring themselves conservative, Republican or both are no longer a laughing matter.

At the grand old age of 22, Kevin Pritchett is riding high on the lecture circuit, largely because of his politics and his race. "I just want to show people that black conservatives, or whatever you want to call them,

are not strange, are not aliens," said Mr. Pritchett, a rookie reporter for The Wall Street Journal.

He recently graduated from Dartmouth College, where black peers essentially accused him of being a yuppie in blackface and branded him "incog-Negro."

#### NOT YET A MASS MOVEMENT

It would be premature to describe the growth of political conservatism among blacks as a mass movement. In the 1988 presidential election, 10 percent of black voters were registered Republicans, a figure not expected to change much in 1992. And of the 162 members of the Republican National Committee, two are black. No blacks sit in the U.S. Senate; Rep. Gary Franks of Connecticut is the only black Republican in Congress.

But consider this: Once unheard of and unwelcome, Republican student groups are cropping up at black colleges nationwide.

The number of African-Americans voting for Republicans in congressional campaigns has risen from 8 percent in 1984 to 22 percent in 1990. Younger blacks lead the trend.

Tony Brown, perhaps the nation's best-known syndicated black TV broadcaster, recently cast off his strong ties to the Democratic Party and switched to the GOP. He urges his viewers to re-evaluate their own voting habits.

As the nation's economy worsens, affirmative action and welfare reform have become issues in the presidential campaigns of mainstream candidates—not to mention that of ex-Klansman David Duke. Black politicians are among those entering the debate.

"I'm not praising David Duke, and I'm not a Republican or a conservative. I'm a realist, and what I'm saying is that if black leaders are afraid to talk about these things, David Duke wins," said Julius Sloss, a black councilman in Nashville.

#### ECONOMISTS OFTEN IN VANGUARD

Black conservative thought springs from a seedbed tended by a long—and often lonely—line of thinkers, many professors with economic backgrounds.

Among the vanguard: Robert Woodson, director of the Washington, D.C.-based National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise; Shelby Steele, a San Jose State University professor; Thomas Sowell, a Stanford University economist; Walter Williams, a George Mason University economist; and Glen Loury, a political economist at Boston University.

Many are bitterly critical of Democrats and civil rights groups that have shaped the debate over race and politics.

"The old order is dead," said Mr. Woodson. "Just standing up and decrying what white folks are doing and demanding expansion of the welfare state is going to be laughed off the political agenda."

Although Mr. Woodson bristles at the conservative label, his indictment is especially stinging: He is past president of an Urban League chapter in Pennsylvania.

To traditional civil rights leaders, black conservatives threaten the solidarity that has made black voters a potent force.

"If they don't like the NAACP and the Urban League, why don't they start the National Association of Black Conservatives?" asked Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP. "If they can do that, fine, I'll join. But they need to stop taking potshots while we are out here getting muddy in the struggle."

#### BOOKER WASHINGTON VS. DUBOIS

If black conservatives emphasize economic independence over direct political power,

then 1991 served as the revival of a debate that has waxed and waned since Booker T. Washington urged newly freed slaves to "pull yourselves up by your bootstraps," while W.E.B. DuBois advocated government leadership toward a desegregated society.

Particularly in the South, blacks were first loyal to the party of Lincoln—a matter of philosophy, but also because they were banned from the Democratic Party. But the Depression and the end of white-only primaries began a shift toward Democrats that was cemented by the Kennedy and Johnson administrations with civil rights legislation.

The current debate is steeped in that history, and black Republicans admit they are likely to remain a minority for a long time.

"I don't think anything short of an act of God is going to overcome the bad taste most black people have about the Republican Party," admitted Mr. Brown, who now calls himself a moderate Republican. His public affairs program, "Tony Brown's Journal," reaches an estimated 5 million viewers.

Nonetheless, while organizations such as the NAACP and the National Urban League focus on the role of government in the treatment of minorities, black conservatives contend that most barriers of discrimination have fallen.

They offer as proof Justice Thomas and General Powell—both of humble backgrounds. (As chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Powell has avoided declaring his party affiliation.)

They denounce some affirmative action programs, saying they reinforce a myth of black inferiority.

Leaders in black America's political establishment dismiss that theory as coming from those who have benefited from plenty of help themselves.

"How can somebody say he is pulling himself by his own bootstraps while somebody else is tying his shoes?" asked Virginia Gov. L. Douglas Wilder, the nation's first black governor and a 1992 Democratic presidential candidate. "That's not a conservative view. It's a cynical view."

But even Mr. Wilder is trying to break the stereotype linking black politicians and social programs. He is running as a fiscal conservative who has cut \$2.2 billion from his state's budget.

While ideology is one reason for the rise of black conservatives, pragmatism is another. Save for four years of Jimmy Carter, the last generation of power in Washington has been purely Republican.

#### GOP THE ONLY GAME IN TOWN

If the Nixon administration provided a toe-hold, then Mr. Reagan and President Bush greased the track for a select corps of ambitious blacks.

"Anita Hill is a perfect example of a young, upwardly mobile law school graduate who wanted to work in government, and decided to take a lot of bull to get what she wanted," said Ronald Walters of Howard University.

Her former boss followed the same track—although when he was nominated to the high court, Clarence Thomas sat atop an informal network of high-ranking black federal bureaucrats, serving as mentor and counselor despite his young age, 43.

Armstrong Williams, who hosted this month's party for the new justice, was a top Thomas aide when the future justice headed the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. He and others speak of Justice Thomas with a reverence rarely heard inside the Beltway. "Justice Thomas ignited a flame; it's burning. We have to feed the



flame, rekindle it and pass it on," said Mr. Williams, who galvanized support for his former boss when Ms. Hill accused him of sexual harassment.

Despite Mr. Bush's making an issue of rapist Willie Horton in his 1988 campaign, and his initial opposition to the 1991 Civil Rights Act, some Republicans hope the image of Mr. Thomas fighting off white inquisitors will beckon African-American voters back to the GOP.

Among them are Alan Keys, who is running a long-shot campaign for a Senate seat in Maryland now held by incumbent Democrat Barbara Mikulski. Mr. Keys served in the Reagan administration and hopes to lure black voters with his message of economic self-help and "family values."

#### WINNING VOTES FROM WHITES

But like other black conservatives, he needs support from whites living in what he calls "redneck country," and thus walks a tightrope. Outside Mr. Keys's kickoff celebration in November, an unemployed white trucker distributed fliers from the John Birch Society, the ultra-conservative, anti-communist organization seen as racially intolerant by most blacks.

"Why should it bother me if people are handing out literature from the John Birch Society?" asked Mr. Keys. "I don't belong to the John Birch Society, to a large degree I don't subscribe to their views, but they vote."

Rather than the furor over Mr. Thomas, most analysts recognize that larger issues such as deepening economic woes and a middle-class tax revolt are more likely to touch off a battle of philosophies within the black community.

But it is the link between hard times and intolerance that poses the greatest handicap for black conservatives seeking converts. And their fate could be just as firmly connected to the economy as Mr. Bush's.

"Look at the linkage between our economic problems and all our social problems. David Duke is the result of a poor economy," said Mr. Brown, the broadcaster. "We must be able to see affirmative action and other social programs from the point of view of a white family who doesn't have any money, and for whom the American dream is fading right in front of their eyes."

"These days, such empathy may be in short supply. And so Milton Bins, president of the Council of 100, a group of black former GOP administration appointees, says any progress will likely be marginal."

"After '92 comes '96," he said. "We have some representatives who will be out there who will fire up and excite black folks, but it's going to be inch by inch."

#### ISSUES FACING BLACK CONSERVATIVES

Although black conservative viewpoints vary widely, there are several core issues that have drawn the most attention:

##### WELFARE

No single issue seems to inspire more flamboyant rhetoric among black conservatives, some describing it as "modern-day slavery." They advocate either "workfare," which would require recipients to work for their benefits, or reforms that would encourage recipients to seek employment.

##### BUSING

Seen as a perversion of the goal of desegregation, busing, claim black conservatives, has hastened white flight from the public school system but accomplished little else. Instead, they advocate a voucher system that would allow parents to pick the school their child attends.

#### ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

If black conservatives had a formal agenda, this would be the cornerstone. Advocates such as Tony Brown have proposed programs that would recirculate money spent in the black community more effectively than is done now. For example, Mr. Brown is starting a "900" line that would advertise black goods and services and use the proceeds to help entrepreneurs start new businesses.

#### TENANT OWNERSHIP

Under a program touted by HUD Secretary Jack Kemp and Robert Woodson of the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise, the management of public housing would be "privatized" and put in the hands of residents.

#### BLACK CAMPUSES A TRAINING GROUND FOR CONSERVATIVES

(By Robert J. Vickers)

Said Sewell III spent two years laying ground work for a Republican club at Morehouse College. Even so, classmates still tear down his fliers, confront him in the cafeteria and accuse him of selling out.

"We're selling in," retorts Mr. Sewell, chairman of the 5-month-old group. "There are many guys who are closet Republicans. We're just opening the door for them to come out."

Though no one has counted them all, fledgling GOP groups appear to be springing up within black America's traditional strongholds of liberal thought: its universities. Already Republican clubs have formed on the cream of black campuses—not just Morehouse in Atlanta, but Howard University in Washington, Florida A&M University in Tallahassee and Hampton University in Virginia.

In each case, its members struggle to balance their wish to be cut in on the political process with a desire not to be ostracized by classmates and faculty.

"You've got two things happening on campus at the same time," said Ed Wiley, assistant managing editor of Black Issues in Higher Education magazine. "You've got people talking Afrocentricity, but you've also got the buppie who's interested in economic security."

The Morehouse group is guided by some faculty and administrators, holds forums and works in state campaigns. "It's us taking hold of our future," said Mr. Sewell, 20, a senior. "As a result, we are beginning to speak for ourselves."

In Washington, the GOP heard thousands of voices in 1989 when students stormed Howard University's administration building and forced Republican National Committee Chairman Lee Atwater off the school's board of trustees.

Within that climate, Howard's Republican Club has survived.

"I'm a Republican, but I'm black first," said Stuart DeVeaux, 21, president of the small group. "But I see the problems in our community as being economic, and the Republicans are more in line with that."

Like Mr. DeVeaux, many black students link conservatism and black nationalism, which also stresses self-help. The presence of conservative thought among black leadership that kicked off the civil rights movement in the 1960s.

"I'm bringing my own revolution," Mr. DeVeaux said. "I'm tired of the same ol' same ol'."

Black students are also flexing conservative muscle at some mostly white Ivy League schools.

The conservative coming-out for Kevin Pritchett came as a freshman at Dartmouth College when he denounced an embattled black instructor while most black students supported him.

It was blacker, he argued, to remove an ineffectual black than show sentimental solidarity. "That's when I started getting into trouble," recalled the 23-year-old former editor of the Dartmouth Review. "I got threats on the phone, articles against me and people coming up and threatening to kick my ass."

Coming to Florida A&M in 1986, Kevin Ford dismissed campus Republicans as "lost." Now the 23-year-old financial analyst boasts of being a Republican longer than commentator Tony Brown, who declared his switch this past fall. "Being a black Democrat at this point in time seems to serve no one," he said.

That attitude can shock parents who have benefited from years of Democratic attention.

"My parents thought me becoming a Republican was a youthful indiscretion," Mr. DeVeaux said. "My mom laughs it off, but they see I'm serious and they kind of respect me."

#### COULD 11TH BE PROVING GROUND?

#### BLACK MODERATE MAY LURE ALIENATED WHITES

(By Robert J. Vickers)

If conservatism is a yellow-brick road for black politicians in Georgia, an up-in-the-air congressional district uniting urban blacks with rural whites may be the first step.

The new 11th District stretches from south DeKalb County east to Augusta and south to Macon. Now under review by the U.S. Justice Department, the new district's 60 percent black population would be drawn from the urban areas at its far reaches. Rural whites would make up most of the rest.

"The candidates that are successful are those who appeal to a cross section of people," said Scotty Greenwood, executive director of the state Democratic Party. "Would a black moderate do well? I think so."

By spanning such varied demography, the district will test the strategy of any politician in the race—black or white.

Augusta Mayor Charles DeVaney, a white Democrat who rejected a race in the 11th, suggests that a strategy aimed at the black middle class would also appeal to white residents. "No party can write off an entire segment of the vote," he said.

Conservatism has long been suggested to Georgia's black politicians as a means of leaping across the racial barrier into high state office, but only recently has the theory been tested.

In 1990, Andrew Young played down his civil rights background, conceded that capital punishment is appropriate in some cases, and emphasized jobs and economic growth, all to lure whites in a governor's race. It didn't work.

In 1992, Labor Commissioner Al Scott, a former state senator, will attempt to become the first black to win a statewide partisan race in Georgia. Gov. Zell Miller appointed him to the office last year, but to keep the seat he must win a special election.

"A moderate black would be acceptable to the working-class white community," insists Phyllis Mack, who like Mr. Scott is from Savannah. "They have, for the most part, been left out too."

Ms. Mack, a Democrat, has already experimented with the opposite side of the coin. It was she who led the support in Savannah's

community for Mayor-elect Susan Weiner in October. Although white and Republican, Ms. Weiner focused on crime and won 38 percent of the black vote against a 21-year Democratic white incumbent, John Rousakis.

But if more blacks are willing to vote more conservatively, few black candidates are tempted to go so far as to run as Republicans.

Marshall Bailey, a decorated Navy veteran, this summer cofounded the Black Republican Council of Dougherty County. He didn't make it past the GOP primary in Albany's mayoral race this year getting little support from black or white voters.

## OUR CURRENT HEALTH CARE SYSTEM COULD ONLY HAVE BEEN DESIGNED IN A DRUNKEN STUPOR

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD at this point a very perceptive article by Princeton Professor Uwe Reinhardt describing the problems of our current health care system—and suggesting some ways to improve it.

As Professor Reinhardt suggests, would anyone, even in a drunken stupor, ever hit upon the idea to construct a health care system as goofy as our current system?

### CAN BUSINESS HELP BRING ABOUT A BETTER HEALTH-INSURANCE SYSTEM?

(Uwe E. Reinhardt, Ph.D., James Madison Professor of Political Economy, Princeton University)

Imagine the following scenario: You and a group of equally well educated and well meaning colleagues are invited to a dinner at which the spirits—Bourbon, Gin and Chardonnay—flow like water. Eventually all of you are too impaired to drive home. Instead, you play a game called "Building America's health-insurance system."

Would you, even in the most drunken stupor, ever hit upon the idea to construct for our land a health-insurance system that:

Ties the health-insurance coverage of an entire American family to one particular job in one particular company in a way that causes the family to lose that coverage should the family's breadwinner lose that job;

Grants high-income families a higher tax-subsidy toward the purchase of health insurance than it grants low-income families;<sup>2</sup>

Leads Americans to hold on to jobs they loathe, merely to have health insurance;

Tells families without employer-provided health insurance that their premiums will be sky-high, should one or several members of the family be stricken with chronic illness;

Sometimes simply denies families or small business firms with chronically ill members any health-insurance coverage, period;

Leaves some 35 million Americans completely without any health insurance, among them many hard-working women with children, and among them some 10 million American children;

Tells a family, stricken with illness and without health insurance, first of all to pamperize itself thoroughly before society will stretch out a helping hand in the form of Medicaid;<sup>3</sup>

Has members of uninsured families die at a much higher rate from given illnesses than do similarly situated families that do have insurance coverage;

Allows the private insurance carriers that cover individuals or small business firms to eat up over one third of the premiums they collect in the form of commissions, administrative overhead and profits;

Saddles doctors, hospitals, patients and business firms with a claims process whose sheer waste of paper and time is unmatched anywhere in the world; and that, for all this,

Costs some 40 percent more per capita than does Canada's health system, the second most expensive health system in the world, and thus

Has the executives of even American business firms now humble themselves in testimony before the U.S. Congress with their lament that they simply cannot control the cost of providing their employees with health insurance that they therefore cannot compete effectively anymore in the international market place?

If you were a misanthrope with a truly wicked streak, you might dream up such a scheme, drunk or sober. If you are, then, Mazeltov! You've got your wish, for I have just described to you the main outlines of our nation's health-insurance system.

Who, you may ask, put this wicked Rube Goldberg contraption in place to begin with? It is difficult to answer that question tactfully, for the honest answer is this: it was America's business executives and their allies, the leaders of our labor unions. They did so, however, not because they were wicked; they actually meant well. They did so without ever thinking very deeply about the long-run consequences of their policies. Alas, the proverbial eggs they laid in the past now have become the proverbial chickens that are coming home to roost. The system is crumbling all around us.

Suppose you were possessed of both a keen mind and a humanitarian heart. What would be the design specs you would posit for a sensible American health insurance system worthy of the name insurance. Would you not, as a minimum, require that the basic health-insurance policy available to all Americans be:

Portable from job to job and from employment to unemployment;

Based on premiums that are community-rated rather than actuarially fair (i.e., based on the ethical premise "God bless me, and to hell with you!");

Administratively simple and efficient?

If premiums are to be based on actuarially fair principles, then government should at the least grant families tax credits high enough so that no family spends more than X% of its budget on health care, where X should be low for low-income families and then rise with income.

Would these design specs really be too much to ask for a nation that seeks the label "civilized" and that finds itself embedded in

a highly dynamic, fiercely competitive, global economy that holds every American job hostage to managerial decisions made on distant shores? In fact, aren't these pretty much the design specs that characterized the old Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans—private socialism at its best?

If your mind and your soul do lead you to embrace these design specs, what sort of system might incorporate them? It turns out that there are a great many such systems, ranging all the way from a single-payer, government-financed system such as Canada's to the pay-or-play proposals now before the Congress or to the "managed-care" scheme proposed by Professor Alain Enthoven of Stanford University (if his scheme were accompanied by the many government regulations he calls for). Each of these alternative systems could be coupled with portable, community-rated and administratively simple insurance products.

What could American business do to move our system in the direction of these design specs? Most importantly, it might get off its ideological horse that has bucked every time the word "government" or "taxes" or "regulation" has been mentioned in the past. Let us face it: if health-care is to be subject to the social ethic that wealthy and/or healthy people subsidize poor and/or sick fellow Americans, then the redistributive or at least regulatory hand of some public collectivity—the state or federal government—will necessarily be part of the required social contract.

Unfortunately, so far America's business executives have been content merely to naysay whatever constructive proposal for better health insurance has been put before the nation. They have never put on the table a constructive idea of their own. Instead they now do something quite illogical: they proclaim, out of one side of their mouths, that they can discipline the health-care market better than could government, all the while whining, out of the other side of their mouths, that they are the hapless victims of a cost-shift from government (Medicare and Medicaid) to business. How can both propositions hold at once? Either American business does have the moxy to just say "No!" when the cost-shift comes its way in the form of higher physician fees or hospital prices, or it does not. If it does not, then would this not be a propitious time to professes structural impotence in the health-care market and ask the government to keep that market in check? In any event, America's business executives really can't have it both ways much longer without losing the respect of health-policy analysts.

Will America's executives soon get their act together and support a workable health-insurance plan for the nation? That remains the \$64,000 question. In the meantime, be prepared for more unpredictable and uncontrollable increases in your company's health insurance premiums, and for more strife in the labor market, as your company seeks to deflect these cost increases onto its employees (yourself included). I'll be here to chronicle your agony and, frankly, I won't shed many tears for you. You, my friends—or at least your bosses, past and present—had it all coming. Won't you agree?

<sup>1</sup>Written for CFO Magazine, a trade journal for chief financial officers.

<sup>2</sup>Health insurance coverage provided by employers is a tax-deductible business expense, as is any form of compensation paid employees. Yet, unlike cash income, this fringe benefit is not taxable income to the recipient. Persons who face high marginal tax rates thus pay fewer cents per dollar of health insurance than do persons in lower brackets.

<sup>3</sup>On average, the income threshold above which families lose Medicaid eligibility is below 50% of the federal poverty line. In Alabama, that income-threshold in 1991 was \$1,488 per year for a family of three. In Arizona it was \$2,448 and in Florida \$3,528.



## A TRIBUTE TO ROLANDO BARRAL

## HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to have the opportunity to recognize Mr. Rolando Barral, the host of "Barral Hoy," a talk show which will be aired for the first time this month on Telemundo, south Florida's channel 51.

"Barral Hoy" will set the stage for performances and interviews with some of our world's artistic, social, political and religious personalities who may have an interesting or informative message for the different Hispanic communities throughout our Nation. The first program of "Barral Hoy" will feature international artist Iris Chacon and the outspoken Geraldo Rivera among others. The objective of "Barral Hoy" is to communicate, inform and entertain its audience.

Mr. Barral began his professional career at the age of nine in Cuba and has now achieved 42 years of artistic endeavor. Throughout his career, Rolando Barral has starred in a number of leading roles, performing in 68 television serial productions. He has also worked in 11 feature films, 34 theater productions and over 1,500 hours of serial radio drama. He has been the host of several TV game shows in Miami, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic. His work and love for the arts has taken him to Spain, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Peru, Argentina, Ecuador, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Mexico, and Canada.

In addition, Mr. Barral has earned awards and recognition as "Mr. Television" in Panama, Puerto Rico, and Miami; and was named into the Hall of Fame of the Association of Critics and Commentators of Art in Miami.

I would like to congratulate Mr. Barral for his outstanding work in the field of entertainment. Mr. Barral is a dedicated professional, and his perseverance and love of the arts is evident in his terrific success and his many accomplishments in the field. I congratulate Mr. Barral for his latest victory—"Barral Hoy."

## UNITED STATES-JAPANESE TRADE RELATIONS

## HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, in the few weeks since we last met as a body, the subject of international trade has received a considerable amount of attention in a variety of forums. In Geneva, the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, after 5 years of negotiations, appears to be heading toward some conclusion. In Japan, the subject of United States-Japanese trade relations occupied center stage in the President's trip there, and currently, in New Hampshire, Republican and Democratic candidates for President are debating their relative positions on U.S. trade relations.

Nevertheless, in all forums, the level of debate over this subject often involves a significant amount of rhetoric and half-truths. Consequently, at a time when political buzzwords such as protectionist, Japan bashing, and fair trade are used indiscriminately, I would like to commend a recent article in the Omaha World-Herald to my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, this article concisely and accurately stresses that both Detroit's lack of vision as well as Japan's nontariff barriers have contributed to 75 percent of Japan's \$42 billion trade surplus with the United States.

## DETROIT HAS A FORMULA FOR SALES

President Bush did what he could for U.S. automakers during his trip to Japan. But some of Detroit's problems must be solved in Detroit.

Executives of Ford and Chrysler maintained that Japan didn't make enough concessions when it agreed to import 20,000 more U.S. cars each year, to double the volume of auto parts purchased from U.S. manufacturers, relax inspection standards and boost sales of other U.S. goods.

Certainly Japanese protectionism hasn't helped the American auto industry sell its cars in Japan. But Detroit's main problem isn't a lack of sales in Japan. It's the fact that the Big Three got out of step with the demand for smaller, more fuel-efficient cars in the 1960s and 1970s, which allowed imports to command an increasing share of the domestic market.

There also was a perceived quality gap. But American cars have closed that gap in recent years. And in some cases there has been a price problem. Years of expensive union contracts—auto workers, among other things, even collect a salary and benefits during temporary layoffs—have made it harder for U.S. cars to hold their own in Japan.

Furthermore, exports haven't been helped by the fact that Detroit still hasn't moved the steering wheels of its Japanese-bound cars to the right side of the passenger compartment, as is customary in Japan.

Certainly doing business in Japan can be difficult. Japanese manufacturers tend to buy only from Japanese suppliers even when foreign products of equal quality can be bought at competitive prices. Price fixing is not uncommon. Interlocking ownerships of distribution systems and retail outlets can freeze out foreign products.

Three-quarters of Japan's trade surplus with the United States, approaching \$42 billion, involves cars. Japanese companies sell about 1.75 million vehicles in the United States each year, while Japan imports 35,000. About 20,000 of the Japanese cars are built at Japanese-owned factories in the United States. Even if Detroit sold 20,000 more cars in Japan this year under the new agreement, it wouldn't have much effect on the trade imbalance.

But Detroit shouldn't have to sell cars by negotiation. It should sell cars the way Henry Ford sold them—Ford's basic formula for success was to build a good product and keep it affordable. The more closely the automakers and their unions follow that philosophy, the less they will need the president of the United States to go to bat for them.

## TESTIMONY BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

## HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, on December 17, my distinguished colleague from North Dakota, BYRON DORGAN, testified before the Ways and Means Committee on the state of the economy. He described the futility of looking for a quick fix for our country's economic problems, explaining that long-term problems necessitate long-term solutions.

Representative DORGAN accurately identifies many of the causes of our current problems, and I think overall he identifies many of the challenges confronting us today. His testimony is worthy of consideration by all of us, and I urge my colleagues to do so.

## TESTIMONY OF BYRON L. DORGAN

It could only have been with a healthy sense of humor that the American people viewed the news of 1991 sandwiched by a story early in the year that the U.S. Government had assumed ownership of the failed junk bonds of the Taj Mahal Casino, and by the news at the end of the year that Donald Trump, the mogul who built the Taj Mahal Casino, was invited to testify before Congress to offer advice on how to straighten out a failing U.S. economy.

It probably didn't surprise anybody that when Mr. Trump testified before Congress, he joined those apostles of change serving here in Congress who tell us that if we will just make a few adjustments to our economy things will turn out just fine.

In this land of instant credit, instant coffee, Jiffy Lube and fast food, it's not surprising that there are those among us who promise a quick fix for everything—even our national economic problems. But the truth is, there isn't a magic potion that will quickly and effectively solve America's serious economic troubles.

Our country is suffering an economic decline from an unprecedented decade of public sector neglect and private sector greed, and it requires a whole lot more than a "quick fix."

In the public sector, the staggering federal deficits, an incompetent trade policy, and negligent regulators who allowed the financial institutions and airlines and other key industries to trek to the edge of ruin—all have created serious, long-term problems for our country.

In the private sector, an orgy of greed, symbolized by hostile takeovers, leverage buyouts, and junk bonds, cannibalized America's enterprises at the very time our competitors were building better products and capturing our markets.

Now we suffer a national economic hangover. And those who helped create the brew are telling us the solution is to pass the jug. Well, the sad truth is it's time to sober up and start taking care of business.

The American economy rides on a cushion of confidence. People confident about the future, their jobs, and opportunities for their families make decisions to buy, save, borrow, and invest. They do the things that help our economy grow.

But people who lose confidence in the future do just the opposite. They worry about jobs, security, and they delay decisions to buy, to invest, to borrow, and the economy

slows down, resulting in layoffs, deficits, and economic decline. And confidence is further eroded. The key is confidence.

Almost no one disagrees that today the American people now lack confidence in the future. They believe our country is off track and moving in the wrong direction. They worry that the U.S. is losing its edge. They see staggering public and private debt, collapse of financial institutions, a miserable trade policy, and a President and Congress unwilling to provide bold leadership. The question today is what *can* we do about that, and what *will* we do about that?

Who has the keys to the kingdom of economic growth? Are they in some menu of taxing and spending gimmicks that will unleash America's productivity once again? I don't think so. I think the keys that open America's future to new opportunity and growth are the same keys that created America's economic strength in the first place. They are timeless truths, such as paying our bills, making the best products, insisting on fair trade. These are the principles that will guide us to a better future.

Our country has to deal with its fundamental problems. First and foremost is a crushing debt that erodes people's confidence in the future. The federal debt is out of control. And private debt levels are also dangerous. For a decade we have been through a denial process—denying there is a problem when the entire world has seen our country develop an addiction to debt. It is time to look that problem square in the eye and give the American people some confidence that we are going to do something about it.

I recognize that it's a whole lot more popular for people to be talking about reducing taxes than it is to be reducing the debt and deficits. But the only way we are going to restore confidence in the American economy is to demonstrate to people that the President can lead and the Congress will follow in a direction that will offer real progress in reducing the federal deficit.

Second, it is important for us to be encouraging policies in the private sector that promote long-term investment rather than short-term investment. Our vision must extend beyond the next quarterly P&L statement. Our ability to compete in international markets requires U.S. companies to plan and invest for the long term.

Third, it's time to stop the leveraged buyouts, hostile takeovers, and junk bond fever. It is a binge of speculation that is debt driven and that weakens our country's production enterprises.

Fourth, Uncle Sam ought to stop paying everybody else's defense bills. It's time to tell our allies to pay for their own defense, and we can use the billions we now spend to reduce our deficit instead.

Fifth, we should stop talking about free trade and start insisting in fair trade. We can't win when the rules are stacked against us.

Sixth, we should develop a joint public sector/private sector initiative to make "Made in America" a symbol of value and quality again. We will succeed when we make the best products in the world.

Seventh, we must commit to building and maintaining the finest education system in the world.

These steps require a long, patient commitment to doing the right things to make America grow again and make America great again. They require leadership and discipline and they require making a long-term commitment to this country's future.

These hearings have been called to discuss the general subject of economic growth. But,

the testimony has included much more than that. There has been a fair amount of discussion about the need to do something to respond to the conditions that were created in the 1980s in which the rich got richer and paid less in taxes while the middle class got squeezed with a higher tax rate. I don't disagree that there is a need for some middle income tax relief paid for by the modest tax increase in those very upper income earners.

While the debate over the capital gains tax break has focused on the proposal offered by President Bush which truly would provide the bulk of its benefits to the very, very wealthy, I have written and others have proposed a capital gains tax cut that will focus its benefits on middle income taxpayers. We should seriously consider that approach. Those who own a family farm or a small business, or who save for their kid's college education should not be paying a tax on the increased inflation value of their asset. My proposal for a \$200,000 lifetime bank of capital gains income at a lower tax rate is one that targets help to the middle income families.

Also, the Chairman's proposal which I have co-sponsored to provide a credit against Social Security taxes paid to try to provide some middle income tax relief makes sense to me. These are the types of policies we can and should discuss to make improve things easier for the working families who are the backbone of this country's economic strength.

But, notwithstanding those policies which I think we should pursue, the long patient work necessary to put our country back on track requires a devotion to dealing with the fundamental problems which I have outlined earlier in this statement. Our country has to make some tough decisions if it wants to retain its economic strength, and remain an economic power. In our history, whenever times have been tough, its leaders have been willing to lead, and the American people have risen to the challenge. I am convinced that we will see that same spirit once again as we rededicate ourselves to the future of this country.

#### USX SPEAKS OUT ON TRADE

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, as our \$41 billion trade deficit with Japan gains greater public attention, more and more major American corporate executives are urging the United States to toughen its trade policy with that country. Charles A. Corry, chairman, board of directors and chief executive officer of USX Corp., is one of those individuals who has had the courage to speak out on the issue. Mr. Corry correctly observes that our \$41 billion deficit with Japan, \$31 billion of which is in the automotive sector, is devastating our economy. In a recent letter to President Bush, Corry says, "Mr. President, simply refuse to permit the Japanese to import that \$30 billion of automotive business in 1992 and let the U.S. industry satisfy that market." He concludes, "We desperately need an element of self-interest and common sense injected in our trade policies. What we have been doing in trade has been self-destructive, and the evidence is all around us—your leadership can change it."

I insert the text of this letter for the benefit of my colleagues.

USX CORPORATION,

Pittsburgh, PA, December 13, 1991.

The President,

The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The country has suffered an economic malaise for some time now, and much has been written about what needs to be done to invigorate the economy. It is clear that low interest rates alone will not do the job, nor, in my opinion, will the tax tinkering now being discussed in Washington. The tax proposals also pose budgetary and other risks, and their impacts would take time to percolate through the economy and not provide the "quick fix" which would be far more worthwhile.

The "quick fix" to our current economic problems lies in our trade deficit with Japan. The Japanese this year expect to extract \$41 billion in wealth from the United States via our trade deficit about three quarters of that is automotive related. That \$30 billion of deficit is so focused and concentrated makes the problem easier to address and manage. Mr. President, simply refuse to permit the Japanese to import that \$30 billion of automotive business in 1992 and let U.S. industry satisfy that market. If legislative support is needed, I am certain that Congress would be no problem.

Consider the terrific impact that \$30 billion of additional automotive manufacturing would have on the economy. Automobiles are an extremely high value-added product that cuts across the U.S. industrial economy like no other product. Large quantities of plastics, electronics, steel, aluminum, rubber, glass, and fabric are involved in its manufacture. Such an injection of business would have a quick and dramatic impact on our industrial activity. For their part, the Japanese would have to content themselves with a \$10 billion trade surplus in 1992 instead of the \$40 billion to which they have become accustomed. The transfer of this enormous industrial activity from the Japanese economy to our own would have no domestic political downside, and your resolute trade leadership would be uniformly applauded.

A vigorous economy requires healthy consumers. Our trade practices over the past decade have devastated the U.S. manufacturing sector, and we have, therefore, lost a large portion of the best jobs in our economy. These were the jobs that made the American factory worker the envy of his peers around the world. These were the jobs that enabled a person to own a home and a car, educate his children, take vacations, and in short, be a good consumer. Yes, we have created many new jobs—in health care, in shopping centers, and in hotels and restaurants, but these are not the jobs that a family can build a life around. Walk through a shopping mall and see all the "help wanted" signs and on the same day read the press report of another major corporation eliminating good jobs. What has happened seems obvious everywhere but in Washington. Now, two jobs are required in a family to provide the standard of living that one job provided years ago. We are speaking today about the next generation not living as well as their parents. You can be sure, Mr. President, that is not being said today in Japan or Korea where our trade policies have created tremendous wealth and prosperity.

The cumulative trade deficit over the past decade totals \$1 trillion; about half, \$480 billion, has gone to Japan. Isn't ten years of experience and \$1 trillion in damage sufficient and convincing evidence that our trade poli-



cies have not worked well for Americans. With that record, why not try something different. Your leadership is urgently needed, and a nation's standard of living is at stake.

I am a businessman with over thirty years of domestic and international business experience. I know of what I speak, and I would not presume to offer you advice on a nonbusiness matter. We desperately need an element of self-interest and common sense injected in our trade policies. What we have been doing in trade has been self-destructive, and the evidence is all around us—your leadership can change it.

Thank you for your patience. If you believe a further discussion of the point of my letter would be constructive, I would be pleased to make myself available to you or your staff.

Yours very truly,

C.A. CORRY.

# ONE SMALL CAPITAL GAIN—ONE BIG TAX

## HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, the following article recently published in the Wall Street Journal speaks for itself. I hope my colleagues who may try to paint the false picture that a reduction in the capital gains rate will only benefit the "rich" will first consider those, similar to Mr. Walker and his family, who would otherwise take economic risks but choose not to because of counterproductive tax policies.

# ONE SMALL CAPITAL GAIN—ONE BIG TAX

(By George W. Walker III)

I had heard the arguments in favor of a reduction in America's capital-gains tax. But why should people like me, who work in education; or people like my neighbor the plumber; or the electrician I know; or the guy who runs the local carpet store; or that nice young kid who works as a clerk at the home improvement center—why should any of us be in favor of a "trickle down" tax reform to benefit "the rich"?

I, for one, couldn't make up my mind. Then my wife and I bought a house, a weathered and abandoned old domicile in a nice neighborhood. We didn't want to live there; we just saw an opportunity to refurbish a run-down home and sell it for a modest profit. Theoretically, we took one of the greatest risks of all. We secured a home-equity loan on our family residence and used the money to purchase a "handy-man's special."

I was convinced that it would be a great lesson for our four children. Even the 10-year old worked right alongside us: washing, cleaning, scraping wallpaper, priming, sanding, painting, sawing wood, knocking out walls, climbing ladders, installing siding, tacking down carpets. And more.

We didn't do our own plumbing or electrical work. We hired that neighbor who's a plumber, and that fine man who had done some electrical work around our own home a couple of years ago. We were on a first-name basis with all the folks at the lumber store and the home improvement center. We were there two or three times a week for month after month, spending money to turn this neglected old structure into a gracious, inviting home.

We frequented the fabric store (my wife sewed all the curtains) and the building store

(vinyl siding). We spent more money at the pizza shop (no time to cook), and they even began to recognize us at the drug store (bandages and liniment).

"But," I said confidently to my wife, "it will all be worth it after the house is sold, when we take the kids into one of those private rooms at the bank and I count out our profit for them to see in real cash, before we deposit it. 'This,' I will tell them, 'is what America's economic system is all about. If you're willing to take a reasonable risk and work hard, you may reap a financial reward that makes the whole adventure worthwhile!'"

A funny thing happened on the way to the bank. I stopped in to see our accountant. "Congratulations on your profit," he said. "But remember that today's capital-gains tax is the same as your 28% personal income tax. And as a resident of New York state, you'll need to add on 7% in state taxes. So whatever your gross profit, be sure to set aside 35% for taxes."

We'd found a buyer willing to pay \$60,000. We'd thought that would let us reach our goal of making about \$6,000 on this venture. But deducting 35% of that would leave us with a net profit of \$3,900. Our very conservative estimate is that the combined labor of all the family members who worked on this project totaled 1,200 hours. That means that after the capital-gains tax is paid, we netted about \$3.25 per hour. We would have earned more standing at a cash register repeating the words "Paper or plastic?"

Will we try a venture like this again? I doubt it. And if the capital-gains tax bite discourages us from trying it again, that means we won't be hiring the plumber and the electrician; we won't be visiting the fabric and carpet stores; we won't be making home equity loan payments to our hungry local bank; we won't be writing checks that help pay the salary of the nice young man at the home improvement center.

I'm not rich. But what if I were? Then, instead of fixing up one old relic, maybe I'd be building an entire housing development. Maybe I'd be buying tens of thousands of yards of carpet. Maybe I'd be hiring scores of skilled laborers. Maybe I'd be pumping more money into more corners of my community and the economy than I can even imagine.

A tax break for the rich? So what? Scrooge McDuck, my children tell me, puts his money in a bin and swims in it. But there's evidence that most rich people don't do that. They spend their money. They invest it, risk it, try to get it to work for them so that it will grow. But that's hard to do without hiring people, buying materials and supplies, and spending in a multitude of other ways and places.

There's talk that a cut in the capital-gains tax just might make it through Congress before long. That'll be too late for us. We're tired and a little discouraged right now. But maybe a few people who aren't "rich" will read this article and then tell their legislators they want that capital-gains tax cut.

It's not that we care about "the rich." We promise that we'll continue to envy them and resent them. Still, let that tax cut go through. America could use the jobs \*\*\* and the prosperity.

(Mr. Walker is dean of students at Genesee Community College, Batavia, New York.)

## A SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR DEPARTING PAGES

### HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation and gratitude to all the departing Pages who have served in the House of Representatives during the fall of 1991. I am sure my sentiments echo those of all Members of the House. There is little doubt that the effort and dedication of these young people from all over the country contribute to the efficient and effective operation of the House of Representatives.

In particular, Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate April Patterson, from my home district of Louisville, KY. I had the privilege of sponsoring April this term, and I commend her not only for her academic prowess, but for her cheerful demeanor which always brightened the day for me and my staff.

Mr. Speaker, we all know that the job of a congressional Page requires long hours, as well as the ability to balance educational and work responsibilities. But these young people were selected for the Page program on the basis of their academic ability and their personal maturity. It is not surprising then, that they should do such an outstanding job for the House. They represent some of the finest young people that our Nation has to offer.

The Pages arrived in September 1991 and will complete their service on January 24, 1992. Over the course of these few months they have had the unique opportunity to learn about their Government, different people, a different city, and themselves. As these Pages leave Washington, I am confident that they will take with them an experience which will enhance their academic and personal development in the years ahead. The departing Pages are:

## DEPARTING PAGES FOR FALL 1991-92

Abbott, Lucy; Abdul-Hadi, Roni; Biltekooff, Leslie; Campbell, Lindsay; Clester, Alisha; Connors, Michael; Creeden, Kelly; Demetriou, Michael; Desai, Sonal; Dinusson, John; Dooley, Sean; Eckstrom, Kevin; Eichhorn, Heidi; Flahive, Julie; Floyd, Bryn; Froehlich, Michael; Goldwasser, Emily; Hauselt, Margaret; Hinze, Jonathan; Hoff, Christopher; Hooks, Stacy; Humphreys, Desiree; Iacomino, Thea; Just, Nathan.

Kelley, Paul; Margolis, Michael; McCoy, Robyn; Musser, Fritz; Paige, Mark; Patterson, April; Pfaff, Kelly; Reed, Christopher; Riley, Jade; Romansky, Michael; Rothman, Meg; Shamblyn, Claire; Smith, Keysha; Sontag, Rachel; Steele, Dax; Taylor, Tyson; Thompson, Matthew; Tompkins, Samantha; Turnbull, Amy; van der Walde, Lambert; Vasquez, Brandon; Ward, Laura.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending a warm "thank you" to this distinguished group of young people for their dedication and great work.

TRIBUTE TO COMMEMORATE  
UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, Wednesday, January 22, 1992 is a day that signals for Ukrainians around the world, and certainly in Michigan's 12th Congressional District, the end of a long, painful struggle for an independent Ukraine. The hearts and souls of Ukrainians everywhere now overflow with the glorious realization of freedom and democracy.

For almost the entire 20th century, the Ukrainian people have struggled to shed themselves of a government brutally imposed from above. Russian invaders relentlessly assailed Ukrainian heritage and continuously sought to crush Ukrainian identity and wipe the existence of Ukrainian culture off the face of the Earth.

Yet try as they might, the Soviets could not crush the religious, social, and cultural identity of the Ukrainian people nor their yearning to be free and independent once again. And in August 1991, the Ukrainian people cast away the chains of repression and demonstrated to the world that the spirit of freedom is a far more powerful and compelling force than is the philosophy of fear and intimidation.

Today, the future of Ukraine rests firmly in the hands of the Ukrainian people. Yet at the same time, we must remember that the sacrifices of the past cannot be bartered for the promises of the future. As Ukraine stands ready to assume its rightful place among the free nations of the world there is a great deal of work to be done and a great many challenges to overcome.

Mr. Speaker, as a Ukrainian American, I am deeply proud of my heritage and my people. For all of us, January 22 will always signify a very special day. On this day we pause to think of the valiant struggle for independence that has now won a future of promise and possibility for the people of Ukraine.

**SALVUCCI'S VISION**

**HON. BARNEY FRANK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the most talented, dedicated and successful public servants that I have known is Fred Salvucci, who I met when we first worked for Mayor Kevin White in 1968. Fred Salvucci has been a pioneer in making urban transportation policy more civilized. Fred Salvucci brought together his professional expertise in the field of transportation with a full understanding of the rich texture of urban life and a first-rate set of values. He has more than any other individual transformed transportation policy in Massachusetts in the direction of both efficiency and humanity, and we are deeply in his debt. I was delighted that the Boston Globe recently chose to call attention to a

great debt we in the greater Boston area owe to Fred Salvucci and I ask that that editorial be printed here.

**SALVUCCI'S VISION**

The hands at the control levers are those of someone else, but the start of visible construction activity on the Central Artery/third harbor tunnel project is a tribute to the vision and perseverance of former state Transportation Secretary Fred Salvucci.

Now at Massachusetts Institute of Technology—an academic semi-retirement for a person of his aggressive work habits—Salvucci brought the project from a figment of a planner's imagination to the concrete reality of construction before leaving office with the change of administrations a year ago.

It may have been Salvucci's major achievement, shortly after former Gov. Dukakis was returned to office in November 1982, to blend together what until then had been seen as separate projects that were competing with each other for political and funding support.

Salvucci realized that the two projects—depression of the Central Artery and construction of a third harbor Tunnel—made more sense together than either one did by itself. As the combined project appears now in scale models and on maps, its benefits seem so obvious as to make it difficult to imagine either one existing without the other.

But that was Salvucci's doing—even if it took a half-dozen years to convince State House politicians, East Boston community activists and downtown business leaders. He was fortunate that an early convert to the sense of that vision was former House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, who had to bear partisan gibes at "Tip's tunnel" but came through with the necessary federal funding.

Salvucci's name is unlikely to emblazon any roadway overpass or tunnel abutment along the path of the Central Artery and the third harbor tunnel, but without him there probably would be no overpass or tunnels to put someone else's name on.

**FRIENDS AND FAMILY HONOR THE  
REV. MARTIN N. AÑORGA**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to recognize the Reverend Martin N. Añorga for his commitment and dedication to the members of our community during his tenure as pastor of the First Hispanic Presbyterian Church of Miami and director of La Progresiva Presbyterian School.

The Reverend Añorga has earned the respect of his congregation and his school as well as that of all throughout the community through his devotion and patience, as well as his decision to stand for the high moral values of the young people of our community.

For 30 years the Reverend Añorga's presence in our community has been an inspiration to us all. He has worked as the head of the First Hispanic Presbyterian Church and La Progresiva Presbyterian School for 28 consecutive years. His work has reached many and he has gone above and beyond the call of duty in his attempt to realize his aspirations. He has set no limits or boundaries in what he strives to accomplish daily.

A group of the reverend's friends and family joined to honor his work of nearly 30 years. On January 11, 1992, Reverend Añorga was honored at the Coconut Grove Convention Center in Miami.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Rev. Martin N. Añorga for his never-ending dedication and service to the many individuals he has reached. His sense of dedication to the spiritual values which are the core of our existence is hard to match. The Lord has guided Rev. Añorga throughout the many turns of his life and this strong devotion to God has inspired Rev. Añorga to lead his delegation to perform good work for the entire community.

May the Lord continue to bless Rev. Añorga and his family.

**NATION CELEBRATES THE BILL  
OF RIGHTS**

**HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, on December 15, 1991, our Nation celebrated the bicentennial anniversary of the implementation of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution of the United States.

Described by former Supreme Court Justice Warren E. Burger as the horse power and the harness respectively, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights serve as the backbone of our national identity. With these documents, one can chart the Great American Story—our 200-year-old quest for the ideals of liberty, justice, and equality.

We were the first people to found our Nation on the basis of individual rights. Accordingly, our Bill of Rights is not a rigid blueprint of rules, but serves to represent fundamental values.

In honor of the bicentennial celebration of the ratification of the Bill of Rights, Dr. Floyd Roebuck, pastor of First Baptist Church of Rome, GA, wrote a most interesting editorial for the Rome News-Tribune and addressed the subject of first amendment rights. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share Dr. Roebuck's article with my distinguished colleagues at this time.

**VITAL FREEDOMS ARE IN IT—AND OTHER  
THINGS AREN'T IN IT**

(By Rev. Floyd Roebuck)

Imagine the scene if you can. It is a relatively small room, crowded with overdressed, perspiring, at times rowdy men. They are a diverse group, having come from all over this new country.

They are rich and poor, learned and unlettered, lawyers, merchants, farmers and much more. By nature they are fiercely independent and have only recently broken their long-standing emotional and political ties with the countries of their roots.

Now they are making an honest effort to give shape to shadows and bring into being a satisfactory government. Vigorously shaking their wigged heads, and dramatically pointing accusing fingers at one another, they hammer out a political compromise which will hopefully make the already written Constitution palatable to the former colonies.



What comes into being is a dozen amendments (only 10 of which will be later ratified by the states), the product of hard-fought world battles. It is an amazing and a fortuitously durable document which specifically identifies fundamental rights and freedoms possessed by every citizen, while limiting the coercive powers of the Congress.

It is a treasured and prized piece of legislation, based in part on biblical foundations, as well as being drawn from the finest of ancient civilizations, and reflecting at times the firmly held views of some of the nation's early "patriarchs."

It is also a document seldom actually read and often misquoted, either because of unfamiliarity with it, or from a deliberate attempt to discredit or bend it. We emphasize the lines we like and conveniently overlook those which do not support our personal prejudices.

Most law-abiding citizens are hardly aware of most of the provisions, for a majority of them deal primarily with criminal-justice issues. On the other hand, at least a couple of these amendments are an integral part of all our lives every day.

I certainly will make no claim that in a few sentences I can settle all the arguments about these amendments, often debated in and out of judicial chambers, but I will express some opinions.

The "right" which concerns me most is the first one, and that particular part of it which speaks to freedom of religion and freedom of speech. Certainly this is of primary importance and absolutely essential in a free society like ours.

Problems arise when persons (including courts and administrators) misinterpret the intended meaning. What the First Amendment needs is to be understood in the context of persons fleeing the despicable tyranny of state churches in Europe. They had personally witnessed the negative consequences of the merging of civil and religious authority. They had seen the abuses of power and felt the painful sting of being taxed to support churches, institutions and clergy of which they did not approve. So now they have insisted that the government shall be neutral in matters of religion.

The famous "establishment" clause clearly states that there shall be no favored state church (or denomination). Or to say it differently, there is to be no "official religion" in this country.

Actually, this ran contrary to practice, for at one time or another, 12 of the original 13 colonies had a "state church." In 1639, Roger Williams, an early crusader on this subject, having been run out of existing cities, fled to the wilderness area in Rhode Island, established a city (Providence), and laid the groundwork for a denomination (Baptist). The separation views he espoused were not acceptable to those currently in charge of the government.

Authors of the First Amendment, 150 years later, strongly supported Williams' clearly articulated position and wrote in the guarantee that, in this new nation, the state and the church would be forever separate. They intended that no religious group or denomination would have undue influence on the government, nor the government on any religious group or denomination. There would be no favored religious party or denomination. Religious groups would not be usable for political purposes.

The other part of that first section says that these citizens will "not be prohibited in the free exercise" of their religious beliefs. The government is neutral, not atheistic.

"In God We Trust" would become our motto and would find its way onto our currency. "Under God" would be deliberately added to the Pledge of Allegiance. It isn't that God is to be "gonged," or religious values eliminated. Rather, those who live in this country will be free to worship when, where and how they choose, without any interference from the government. While the state shall not favor any denomination or religious body, it shall never make any effort to prevent the free practice of one's religious convictions.

The freedom of speech and the press provision, while precious of the people, has also been distorted, perverted and used as an excuse for all kinds of filth, pornography and other obscenities. Our forefathers would blush in their graves if they were able to see what despicable caricatures certain persons have made of their serious attempts at protecting citizens from those who would limit or restrict the free flow of truthful information. In no way does the Bill of Rights permit me to say anything I wish, write or publish anything I may want to.

In my opinion, it was an attempt to determine that the government would not control or manage information distributed to the citizenry. The people have a right to know the truth, for the truth can make them free. The prelude to all tyrannical governments is the gaining control of communications in those affected nations. That is plainly prohibited here.

So, on this 200th anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights, it is time to call attention to the significance of the document, and to warn against taking it for granted and the abuse and perversion of such magnificent rights.

Happy anniversary!

#### FROM THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO IRVING DEAN, SR.: HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

#### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I call them quiet American heroes. They don't ask a thing of their government. They hardly ever get their names in the papers.

But they are the salt of the earth.

All they do is work hard, pay taxes, obey the laws, and raise families. And that's plenty. But in the process they always leave something behind. They always leave their communities a little better than they found it. I'd like to talk to you about one of those quiet American heroes today.

His name is Irving Dean, Sr. of Queensbury, NY. He's going to be 80 years young on February 6.

Mr. Speaker, I can remember when I first ran for town councilman over 25 years ago. I campaigned heavily in the West Glens Falls area of Queensbury. One of the landmarks there was the grocery store Mr. Dean ran until a few years ago with his late, beloved wife Mary on a full-time basis after finishing 20 years with Sandy Hill Corp. I'll always have warm memories of that grocery store, because it will always be connected in my mind with the beginning of my public life.

And there's another reason I'll always have a warm regard for Mr. Dean, Sr. He's a World

War II veteran, and you all know how special that makes him in my eyes. Mr. Dean earned a Purple Heart while serving with the U.S. Army in North Africa and Italy, and rose to the rank of sergeant.

A native of the Saratoga County town of Corinth, Mr. Dean spent the 45 years in West Glens Falls. He and Mary raised six children, one of whom, Irv, Jr., has been a highly respected newsman in the area as long as I've been in public life. The Dean children have produced 28 grandchildren at last count, and a growing number of great grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, that large family will be honoring Mr. Dean with a special birthday party on Saturday, February 1. Let us rise and pay our own special tribute to Mr. Irving Dean, Sr., one of my quiet American heroes.

#### REQUEST ACTION TO CORRECT OVERPAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTY

#### HON. JOHN J. LAFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation to provide relief for my constituent, Noco Energy Corp. of Tonawanda, NY, who overpaid a customs duty by \$18,687.61 in December 1985. At that time, Noco Energy Corp. imported 1.6 million gallons of fuel oil from Gulf Canada Limited. However, a mathematical error occurred when the customs duty was calculated. Instead of multiplying the quantity of oil in gallons by \$.00125, which was the appropriate customs duty, the quantity was multiplied by \$.0125. The misplacement of this crucial decimal point resulted in Noco Energy Corp. being overcharged in excess of \$18,000.

Unfortunately, the error was not discovered until the statute of limitations for seeking relief from the Customs Service had already expired. Therefore, the only recourse now available to Noco Energy Corp. is to reliquidate the appropriate customs entry and, if appropriate, to refund the duty. I am reintroducing such legislation today and ask for the support of Members to correct this error, which for the past several years has been an unnecessary expense for Noco Energy Corp. This action is only just since the U.S. Treasury Department, as a result of an error, received this overpayment which it is not entitled to by law.

#### TRIBUTE TO STEVE SMITH

#### HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to commend Steve Smith, a corporate vice president and general manager of Northrop's Aircraft Division who has just retired after serving the Northrop Corp. and his country since 1955.

Prior to his current position, Mr. Smith was program manager of the YF-23 Advanced Tactical Fighter Program, a program he man-

aged since 1986 when Northrop was awarded an Air Force contract for two prototype aircraft.

As a good friend I have had the opportunity to see first hand how Steve had advanced through the corporate ladder, attaining positions of responsibility within Northrop. He has held a wide range of technical and program management positions at Northrop since he joined the company in 1955, including vice president of the F-20 Tigershark program and vice president of engineering and advanced development. Mr. Smith's commitment and success led to spanning the range of major aircraft programs and included his involvement in the development of advanced concepts focusing on very low observables, what is commonly known as stealth technologies.

Mr. Smith's academic and accomplishment record is truly commendable. It exemplifies how American education and technical expertise together can lead to the world's most advanced technology in any single field. Mr. Smith holds bachelor's and master's of science in mechanical engineering from Stanford University. He also attended the management program at UCLA as well as Harvard's Advanced Management Program. In 1983, his contribution to avionics and our Nation's defense were recognized by Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger when he presented him with the Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service.

Added to his intense commitment to his career and the Northrop Corp. which put him on the cutting edge of technology, Mr. Smith found the time to serve as a board member of the Los Angeles Council, Boy Scouts of America. I sincerely hope, together with many of the Northrop employees, and community members, that Mr. Smith will now have more time to share his tremendous knowledge and experience with young professionals to whom he is a perfect role model, a living testament to the virtues of hard work and devotion to duty.

GLENN BRENNER

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, watching Glenn Brenner on channel 9 was, from the beginning of his Washington career, a must for both the informed and the uninformed sports fan in the greater National Capitol area. Before long his sports segment became a must for anyone who enjoyed life, humor, and good television reporting. The man dominated the tube during his segments and attracted to himself a legion of admirers. I count myself amongst that group.

Glenn Brenner's passing has been duly noted and reported by all of the media. The void that his demise leaves in our community has been obvious since the first announcement of his condition. Our television programming will never quite be the same.

All of the preceding is self-evident. What lies behind the story of Glenn Brenner is the immense humanity of the man. Loving husband and devoted father, he was also an affection-

ate son to his parents. He held the respect and admiration of his professional peers. He maintained a good working relationship with staff personnel, not always an easy accomplishment. In retrospect, we now realize that everyone adored the man. How are we to countenance his loss?

Gordon Peterson, the consummate wordsman, put it best, as he always does. "We will miss you, pal." And that says it for all of us. Glenn Brenner was our pal. A pal to his wife, a pal to his children, a pal to his parents. He was a pal to all of his audience. A pal to the worker, a pal to the housebound, a pal to the professionals, a pal to everyman.

So, it's goodbye, pal. We will miss you. Everytime we turn on the television we will think of you. We will think of you with love, with reflection, and with sorrow. But, we will also remember you with tremendous joy. You brightened our lives, pal, and for that we will be forever grateful.

My wife Lee and my Washington-based staff particularly, join me in expressing sorrow to Glenn's wife, Suzi, and to his three children, Amy, Ashley, and Matthew. Their legacy is a rich one. Their legacy is eternal.

GERALD STERN AND HIS EXEMPLARY SERVICE TO BET TZEDEK AND THE COMMUNITY

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring the outstanding leadership and service of my friend, Mr. Gerald Stern, to my colleague's attention.

Through our involvement with Bet Tzedek, a free legal services provider to low income and senior citizens of Los Angeles County, my wife and I have had the privilege to work with Jerry and see first hand his commitment to serving Bet Tzedek and the community.

Joining the all-volunteer Bet Tzedek board of directors in 1984, Jerry currently serves as its president and has helped bring "The House of Justice" to its stature as one of the finest poverty law centers in the country. Bet Tzedek provides 12,000 poor, elderly and disabled clients with free legal assistance each year. The Los Angeles Times has featured Bet Tzedek for the outstanding work it has done for the community.

Jerry's legal career underscores his commitment to public service. Starting as a civil rights attorney for the U.S. Department of Justice in the Kennedy administration, Jerry handled cases that helped blacks in the South obtain the right to vote. He then joined a prominent Washington, D.C. law firm where he served as the lead attorney for the survivors of a coal mining disaster that killed 125 people in West Virginia. His book about this case is required reading in law schools around the country.

Shortly after the resolution of this case, Jerry and two friends established a small firm of public interest lawyers, representing clients like Common Cause and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Of his experience at the firm, Jerry commented "Cases

were not all that lucrative, but \* \* \* we really felt we were making a difference." Jerry is now senior general counsel and executive vice president at Occidental Petroleum Corp., where he has served for the past 10 years, using his public service skills to make the large corporation more sensitive to community concerns.

Jerry's service to Bet Tzedek is an inspiration to all who know him and have the opportunity to work with him. The support of his wife Linda, who is also a dear friend of mine, has greatly contributed to the tremendous impact Jerry has had on the community.

We can all be proud of Jerry's impressive achievements and generous service to Bet Tzedek and the community. His extraordinary work and dedication brings the meaning of public service to life.

NATION COMMEMORATES THE BIRTH OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

HON. JON KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, on January 20 our Nation commemorated the birth of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

January 20 was a day not only to honor one extraordinary man and his message, but also a day for the Nation to recommit itself, and redouble its efforts, to fulfill Dr. King's dream of a better America for all Americans. For as important as it is to remember Dr. King, it is more important that the Nation continue to strive to fulfill his dream of liberty and justice for all.

I am pleased to tell my colleagues that a group of students from Saguaro High School in Scottsdale, AZ, has been working since the spring of 1989 on a special project to help keep the Nation's attention focused in that regard.

It was during the students' visit to Washington with the Close Up Foundation's Washington program in 1989 that they stood on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial and recounted with their teacher, John Calvin, the historic "I Have a Dream" speech which Dr. King delivered there on August 28, 1963. They noted that the memorial was also stage to an Easter Sunday concert 24 years earlier, when Marian Anderson sang to a crowd of 75,000 after being banned from a nearby auditorium because of her race.

The Saguaro High students conceived of the idea of an exhibit at the Lincoln Memorial which would continue to celebrate the dream of liberty and justice for all, and an exhibit which would also feature Dr. King. They went home and began planning what has since become a national fundraising effort, known as Pennies Make a Monumental Difference. The goal, according to John Calvin, their teacher, is to honor those Americans who, like Dr. King and Marian Anderson, exercised their first amendment rights by demonstrating their wishes and concerns for a better America at the Lincoln Memorial.

The students chose the penny as a symbol because they wanted other young Americans



to realize that their rights, if left on the ground like an ignored penny, are worthless. But, if they use their rights, like a penny picked up from the ground, and combine them with others, they can accomplish great things.

Their goal is to raise a penny from every student in the country, and in so doing inspire America's youth to truly try to make a difference. The funds raised from the effort will be used to develop exhibits for the new Lincoln Memorial Museum which will open in 1993, including exhibits commemorating Dr. King's speech.

I encourage my colleagues to help support the students' efforts and to let youngsters in their congressional districts know how they can participate as well. By joining together, young men and women across the country of all races and creeds can help keep Dr. King's message alive.

As the Saguaro students have said:

What Lincoln started, and King advanced, let all Americans finish.

Let's join them to complete the job of making this a better America for all Americans.

HONORING FORMER REPRESENTATIVE  
ROBERT T. SECREST OF  
OHIO

### HON. DOUGLAS APPLIGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. APPLIGATE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to join with my colleagues in the House and Senate in honoring a former Member of this Chamber, a Representative who served a total of nearly 20 years and who is celebrating his 88th birthday today, Robert T. Secrest of Cambridge, OH, a long-time and close personal friend.

Bob Secrest was born on January 22, 1904, on a farm near Senecaville, OH, in Noble County. He graduated from Muskingum College, New Concord, OH, in 1926. His marriage to Virginia Bowden on November 28, 1929, started what was to be just over 60 years of tremendous happiness together. Today, Bob carries on with warm memories of his late wife "Dutch" and with the support of their three children, Robert, Jr., Nancy, and Mary Jane.

Bob entered the House of Representatives on March 4, 1933, the same day that one of America's true giants of history was sworn in as President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Bob served in each succeeding Congress until resigning on August 3, 1942, in order to join the United States Navy during World War II, serving in England, Africa, Italy, and the Pacific, and eventually assuming the rank of Commander.

Bob returned to Congress on January 3, 1949, serving until September 26, 1954, when he assumed a position as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, appointed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. He held on to this post throughout the balance of the Eisenhower administration and later returned to Ohio as the Director of Commerce. Bob then assumed his third and final stint in Congress from January 3, 1963, until January 3, 1967. He was elected to two terms in the Ohio State

Senate, where I had the pleasure of serving with him in Columbus.

Anyone who knows Bob, and there are so many who do, knows that he is probably the most essential person to invite to any kind of gathering, from a convention of Legionnaires to a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. Most assuredly, Bob will probably be the last one standing at any party and he can keep on going well beyond the point where others give up and drop.

Bob is one of the most outstanding public speakers I know, and he can easily outtalk someone half his age and supposedly twice as smart. Bob can take on just about anyone. Mr. Speaker, Robert T. Secrest was a highly influential and conscientious Member of this Chamber, and I wish to join with his friends and with his family in wishing him the very best during these very special golden years.

### COMPREHENSIVE PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE ACT OF 1992—H.R. 4094

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, an estimated 34.7 million Americans lack health insurance, the largest number of uninsured in 25 years. Currently, 21.1 percent of the residents in my home State of New York are uninsured. The time has come for Congress to take the necessary steps to give adequate health care to our Nation's citizens.

Therefore, I rise today to introduce legislation which will cover individuals for periodic health exams, as well as counseling and immunizations, H.R. 4094.

The Comprehensive Preventive Health Care Act of 1992 will cover individuals for periodic comprehensive health exams under the Medicare Program, the Federal Employees Health Insurance Benefits Program, the Department of Veterans Affairs health care system, and our Nation's health clinics.

More specifically, my legislation will direct the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] to cover individuals for periodic comprehensive health exams under the Medicare Program. The Secretary, along with major health organizations, will join together in analyzing the list of exams included in this bill to determine their effectiveness, the frequency of such exams, and the assessment of which tests or procedures should remain and those that are no longer warranted.

Furthermore, this measure directs the Office of Personnel Management and the Department of Veterans Affairs to utilize the information coordinated by HHS and include a comprehensive periodic health exam in the Federal Employees Health Insurance Benefits Program, and in the Department of Veterans Affairs health care system.

Moreover, my legislation directs HHS to set up a demonstration project which will go to 50 counties over a 5-year period to provide preventive health care services at health clinics. This program will cover preventive health care services for all children, adults under a certain

income level—if above the determined income level, fees will be based on a sliding scale. Additionally, the project will entail both urban and rural areas in different regions of our Nation to educate the public on the benefits of practicing preventive health care, the need for periodic health exams, and the need for establishing a medical history, as well as providing services.

Finally, this legislation directs HHS to study each of the 50 States' requirements regarding preventive health care.

Mr. Speaker, currently there are many proposals on how to heal our Nation's health care system, but there has not been any proposal which has received wide acceptance. Experts have concluded that practicing preventive health care does work, and will produce a healthier nation. Although there is a consensus on the benefits of practicing preventive health care, only approximately 20 percent of health insurance companies offer coverage for periodic health exams.

The Comprehensive Preventive Health Care Act of 1992 will not solve our Nation's health crisis, but will take the necessary steps to heal it. This measure has all the necessary ingredients that will be needed in a national health care plan, and will be applicable to that plan.

Therefore, to all my colleagues who share my concern regarding the importance of producing a healthier nation, I invite and urge you to cosponsor this measure, sending a clear message to our Nation's citizens that Congress is taking steps to improve our Nation's health care system.

At this point in the RECORD I request that the full text of my bill be inserted for review by my colleagues:

H.R. 4094

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Comprehensive Preventive Health Care Act of 1992".

#### SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHEDULE OF PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall establish a schedule of recommended preventive health care services, broken down by age and gender, consistent with the requirements of section 3.

(b) ADJUSTMENTS PERMITTED.—In consultation with representatives of providers of health care services and in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, the Secretary may issue regulations modifying the schedule of preventive health care services established under this Act.

#### SEC. 3. SERVICES DESCRIBED.

(a) CHILDREN FROM BIRTH TO 18 MONTHS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a child under 19 months of age, services under the schedule established under this Act shall consist of a monthly examination in which the following tests and services are provided:

(A) The taking of a family medical history.

(B) Measurements, including measurements of height, weight, and the circumference of the head.

(C) Hereditary and metabolic screening—how is this different from the family medical history.

(D) Counseling the child's parents on diet, injury prevention, and dental health for the child.

(E) Tuberculin skin test (except that such test is required to be provided only during 12th, 13th, 14th, or 15th monthly examination during this period).

(F) Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine (except that such vaccine is required to be provided only during one of the final 4 monthly examinations during this period).

(G) Oral poliovirus vaccine (except that such vaccine is required to be provided only during one of the final 4 monthly examinations during this period).

(H) Conjugate haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine (except that such vaccine is required to be provided only during the 15th monthly examination during this period).

(I) Measles-mumps-rubella vaccine (except that such vaccine is required to be provided only during the 15th monthly examination during this period).

(J) Complete blood count (unless a complete blood count was already performed on the child).

(K) Urinalysis (unless a urinalysis was already performed on the child).

(2) HIGH-RISK CHILDREN.—In addition to the tests and services required under paragraph (1), the examination described in such paragraph shall include any of the following tests or services in the case of a child who is considered to be at an unusually high risk for any of the conditions the tests or service is intended to detect or prevent:

(A) Developmental and behavioral assessment.

(B) A tuberculin skin test performed at the 12th monthly examination.

(C) Vision testing.

(D) Hearing testing.

(E) Measurement for erythrocyte protoporphyrin.

(F) Fluoride supplements.

(b) CHILDREN AGES 2 THROUGH 6.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a child over 23 months of age but under 7 years of age, services under the schedule established under this Act shall consist of a monthly examination in which the following tests and services are provided:

(A) The taking of a family medical history.

(B) Measurements, including measurements of height, weight, and the circumference of the head.

(C) Urinalysis.

(D) Counseling the child and the child's parents on diet, injury prevention, and dental health for the child.

(E) Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine (except that such vaccine is not required to be provided during the 2nd or 4th annual examination during this period).

(F) Conjugate haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine (except that such vaccine is not required to be provided during the 2nd or 4th annual examination during this period).

(G) Oral poliovirus vaccine (except that such vaccine is not required to be provided during the 2nd, 4th, or 5th annual examination during this period).

(H) Blood pressure measurement (except that such measurement is not required to be provided during the 1st annual examination during this period).

(I) Measles-mumps-rubella vaccine (except that such vaccine is not required to be provided during the 1st, 2nd, or 4th annual examination during this period).

(J) Testing for amblyopia and strabismus (except that such test is only required during the 2nd or 3rd annual examination during this period).

(K) Tuberculin skin test (unless such test was already performed during one of the annual examinations during this period).

(L) Complete blood count (unless a complete blood count was already performed during one of the annual examinations during this period).

(M) A referral to a dentist for dental care (unless a referral was already made during one of the annual examinations during this period).

(2) HIGH-RISK CHILDREN.—In addition to the tests and services required under paragraph (1), the examination described in such paragraph shall include any of the following tests or services in the case of a child who is considered to be at an unusually high risk for any of the conditions the test or service is intended to detect or prevent:

(A) A tuberculin skin test.

(B) Vision testing.

(C) Hearing testing.

(D) Measurement for erythrocyte protoporphyrin.

(E) Fluoride supplements.

(c) CHILDREN AGES 7 THROUGH 12.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a child over 6 years of age but under 13 years of age, services under the schedule established under this Act shall consist of an annual examination in which the following tests and services are provided:

(A) The taking of a family medical history.

(B) Measurements, including measurements of height, weight, and the circumference of the head.

(C) Counseling the child and the child's parents on diet, injury prevention, and dental health for the child.

(D) Blood pressure measurement.

(E) Complete blood count (unless a complete blood count was already performed during one of the annual examinations during this period).

(F) Urinalysis (unless a urinalysis was already performed during one of the annual examinations during this period).

(2) HIGH-RISK CHILDREN.—In addition to the tests and services required under paragraph (1), the examination described in such paragraph shall include any of the following tests or services in the case of a child who is considered to be at an unusually high risk for any of the conditions the test or service is intended to detect or prevent:

(A) A tuberculin skin test.

(B) Vision testing.

(C) Hearing testing.

(D) Fluoride supplements.

(d) CHILDREN AGES 13 THROUGH 18.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a child over 12 years of age but under 19 years of age, services under the schedule established under this Act shall consist of an annual examination in which the following tests and services are provided:

(A) The taking of a family medical history.

(B) Measurements, including measurements of height, weight, and the circumference of the head.

(C) Blood pressure measurement.

(D) Counseling relating to diet, exercise, injury prevention, tobacco cessation, substance abuse, and sexual practices.

(E) Complete blood count (unless a complete blood count was already performed during one of the annual examinations during this period).

(F) Urinalysis (unless a urinalysis was already performed during one of the annual examinations during this period).

(G) Tetanus-diphtheria booster (except that such booster is only required to be provided during 2nd, 3rd, or 4th annual examination during this period).

(H) Measles-mumps-rubella vaccine (unless such a vaccine was already provided during

any of the annual examinations provided to the child after age 3).

(2) HIGH-RISK CHILDREN.—In addition to the tests and services required under paragraph (1), the examination described in such paragraph shall include any of the following tests or services in the case of a child who is considered to be at an unusually high risk for any of the conditions the test or service is intended to detect or prevent:

(A) Vision testing.

(B) Hearing testing.

(C) Complete skin examination.

(D) Testing for rubella antibodies.

(E) Screening for chlamydial infection.

(F) Screening for gonorrhea.

(G) Testing for, and counseling relating to preventing exposure to, human immunodeficiency virus.

(H) VDRL screening test for syphilis.

(I) Tuberculin skin test.

(J) Examination of the testicles.

(K) Clinical breast examination (for females).

(L) Pap smear.

(e) WOMEN AGES 19 THROUGH 39.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a woman over 18 years of age but under 40 years of age, services under the schedule established under this Act shall consist of an annual pap smear together with an examination (performed not earlier than 35 months after the most recent examination) in which the following tests and services are provided:

(A) Nonfasting total blood cholesterol test, including testing for high density and low density lipoprotein subparts.

(B) Counseling relating to diet, exercise, injury prevention, tobacco cessation, substance abuse, and sexual practices.

(C) The taking of a family medical history.

(D) Blood pressure measurement.

(E) Clinical breast exam.

(F) Mammography in the case of a woman over 34 years of age (unless a mammography was already provided during an examination during this period).

(G) Tetanus-diphtheria booster (unless a tetanus-diphtheria booster was provided to the woman during the 10-year period ending on the date of the examination).

(2) INFLUENZA VACCINE FOR HIGH-RISK WOMEN.—In addition to the services required under paragraph (1), in the case of a woman who is considered to be at an unusually high risk for influenza, services under the schedule established under this Act shall include an annual influenza vaccine.

(3) EXPANDED EXAMINATION FOR HIGH-RISK WOMEN.—In addition to the tests and services required under paragraph (1), the examination described in such paragraph shall include any of the following tests or services in the case of a woman who is considered to be at an unusually high risk for any of the conditions the test or service is intended to detect or prevent:

(A) Fasting plasma glucose measurement.

(B) Testing for rubella antibodies.

(C) VDRL screening test for syphilis.

(D) Urinalysis.

(E) Screening for chlamydial infection.

(F) Screening for gonorrhea.

(G) Testing for, and counseling relating to preventing exposure to, human immunodeficiency virus.

(H) Hearing testing.

(I) Tuberculin skin test.

(J) Electrocardiogram.

(K) Colonoscopy.

(L) Hepatitis B vaccine.

(M) Pneumococcal vaccine.

(N) Complete oral cavity examination.

(O) Palpation to detect thyroid nodules.



(P) Complete skin examination.

(F) WOMEN AGES 40 THROUGH 64.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a woman over 39 years of age but under 65 years of age, services under the schedule established under this Act shall consist of an annual examination in which the following tests and services are provided:

(A) Nonfasting total blood cholesterol test, including testing for high density and low density lipoprotein subparts.

(B) Counseling relating to diet, exercise, injury prevention, tobacco cessation, substance abuse, and sexual practices.

(C) The taking of a family medical history.

(D) Blood pressure measurement.

(E) Clinical breast exam.

(F) Mammography.

(G) Tetanus-diphtheria booster (unless a tetanus-diphtheria booster was provided to the woman during the 10-year period ending on the date of the examination).

(H) Pap smear.

(2) HIGH-RISK WOMEN.—In addition to the tests and services required under paragraph (1), the examination described in such paragraph shall include any of the following tests or services in the case of a woman who is considered to be at an unusually high risk for any of the conditions the test or service is intended to detect or prevent:

(A) Fasting plasma glucose measurement.

(B) VDRL screening test for syphilis.

(C) Urinalysis

(D) Screening for chlamydial infection.

(E) Screening for gonorrhea.

(F) Testing for, and counseling relating to, preventing exposure to, human immunodeficiency virus.

(G) Hearing testing.

(H) Tuberculin skin test.

(I) Electrocardiogram.

(J) Fecal occult blood test or flexible sigmoidoscopy.

(K) Fecal occult blood test or colonoscopy.

(L) Screening for low bone mineral content.

(M) Hepatitis B vaccine.

(N) Pneumococcal-pneumonia vaccine (unless such a vaccine was provided during the 5-year period ending on the date of the examination).

(O) Influenza vaccine.

(P) Complete oral cavity examination.

(Q) Palpation to detect thyroid nodules.

(R) Complete skin examination.

(S) Auscultation for carotid bruits.

(G) WOMEN 65 OR OLDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a woman 65 years of age or older, services under the schedule established under this Act shall consist of an annual examination in which the following tests and services are provided:

(A) Nonfasting total blood cholesterol test, including testing for high density and low density lipoprotein subparts.

(B) Counseling relating to diet, exercise, injury prevention, tobacco cessation, and substance abuse.

(C) The taking of a family medical history.

(D) Blood pressure measurement.

(E) Clinical breast exam.

(F) Mammography.

(G) Tetanus-diphtheria booster (unless a tetanus-diphtheria booster was provided to the woman during the 10-year period ending on the date of the examination).

(H) Pap smear (unless a pap smear was provided to the woman during the 3-year period ending on the date of the examination).

(I) Urinalysis.

(J) Thyroid function test.

(K) Influenza vaccine.

(L) Pneumococcal-pneumonia vaccine (unless such a vaccine was provided to the

woman during the 5-year period ending on the date of the examination).

(M) Screening for glaucoma (performed by a physician specializing in diseases of the eyes).

(N) Blood urea nitrogen test.

(2) HIGH-RISK WOMEN.—In addition to the tests and services required under paragraph (1), the examination described in such paragraph shall include any of the following tests or services in the case of a woman who is considered to be at an unusually high risk for any of the conditions the test or service is intended to detect or prevent:

(A) Fasting plasma glucose measurement.

(B) Tuberculin skin test.

(C) Electrocardiogram.

(D) Fecal occult blood test or flexible sigmoidoscopy.

(E) Fecal occult blood test or colonoscopy.

(F) Hepatitis B vaccine.

(G) Complete oral cavity examination.

(H) Palpation to detect thyroid nodules.

(I) Complete skin examination.

(J) Auscultation for carotid bruits.

(H) MEN AGES 19 THROUGH 39.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a man over 18 years of age but under 40 years of age, services under the schedule established under this Act shall consist of an examination (performed not earlier than 35 months after the most recent examination) in which the following tests and services are provided:

(A) Nonfasting total blood cholesterol test, including testing for high density and low density lipoprotein subparts.

(B) Counseling relating to diet, exercise, injury prevention, tobacco cessation, substance abuse, and sexual practices.

(C) The taking of a family medical history.

(D) Blood pressure measurement.

(E) Tetanus-diphtheria booster (unless a tetanus-diphtheria booster was provided to the man during the 10-year period ending on the date of the examination).

(2) INFLUENZA VACCINE FOR HIGH-RISK MEN.—In addition to the examination required under paragraph (1), in the case of a man who is considered to be at an unusually high risk for influenza, services under the schedule established under this Act shall include an annual influenza vaccine.

(3) EXPANDED EXAMINATION FOR HIGH-RISK MEN.—In addition to the tests and services required under paragraph (1), the examination described in such paragraph shall include any of the following tests or services in the case of a man who is considered to be at an unusually high risk for any of the conditions the test or service is intended to detect or prevent:

(A) Fasting plasma glucose measurement.

(B) Testing for rubella antibodies.

(C) VDRL screening test for syphilis.

(D) Urinalysis.

(E) Screening for chlamydial infection.

(F) Screening for gonorrhea.

(G) Testing for, and counseling relating to, preventing exposure to, human immunodeficiency virus.

(H) Hearing testing.

(I) Tuberculin skin test.

(J) Electrocardiogram.

(K) Colonoscopy.

(L) Hepatitis B vaccine.

(M) Pneumococcal-pneumonia vaccine (unless such a vaccine was provided during the 5-year period ending on the date of the examination).

(N) Complete oral cavity examination.

(O) Clinical testicle examination.

(P) Palpation to detect thyroid nodules.

(Q) Complete skin examination.

(I) MEN AGES 40 THROUGH 64.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a man over 39 years of age but under 65 years of age, services under the schedule established under this Act shall consist of an examination (performed not earlier than 35 months after the most recent examination) in which the following tests and services are provided:

(A) Nonfasting total blood cholesterol test, including testing for high density and low density lipoprotein subparts.

(B) Counseling relating to diet, exercise, injury prevention, tobacco cessation, substance abuse, and sexual practices.

(C) The taking of a family medical history.

(D) Blood pressure measurement.

(E) Tetanus-diphtheria booster (unless a tetanus-diphtheria booster was provided to the man during the 10-year period ending on the date of the examination).

(F) Prostate-specific antigen test in the case of a man over 49 years of age (unless such a test was provided to the man during the 5-year period ending on the date of the examination).

(2) INFLUENZA VACCINE FOR HIGH-RISK MEN.—In addition to the examination required under paragraph (1), in the case of a man who is considered to be at an unusually high risk for influenza, services under the schedule established under this Act shall include an annual influenza vaccine.

(3) EXPANDED EXAMINATION FOR HIGH-RISK MEN.—In addition to the tests and services required under paragraph (1), the examination described in such paragraph shall include any of the following tests or services in the case of a man who is considered to be at an unusually high risk for any of the conditions the test or service is intended to detect or prevent:

(A) Fasting plasma glucose measurement.

(B) VDRL screening test for syphilis.

(C) Urinalysis.

(D) Screening for chlamydial infection.

(E) Screening for gonorrhea.

(F) Testing for, and counseling relating to, preventing exposure to, human immunodeficiency virus.

(G) Hearing testing.

(H) Tuberculin skin test.

(I) Electrocardiogram.

(J) Fecal occult blood test or colonoscopy.

(K) Fecal occult blood test or sigmoidoscopy.

(L) Screening for low bone mineral content.

(M) Hepatitis B vaccine.

(N) Pneumococcal-pneumonia vaccine (unless such a vaccine was provided during the 5-year period ending on the date of the examination).

(O) Palpation to detect thyroid nodules.

(P) Complete skin examination.

(Q) Auscultation for carotid bruits.

(J) MEN AGES 65 AND OVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a man 65 years of age or older, services under the schedule established under this Act shall consist of an annual influenza vaccine and prostate-specific antigen test, together with an examination (performed not earlier than 35 months after the most recent examination) in which the following tests and services are provided:

(A) Nonfasting total blood cholesterol test, including testing for high density and low density lipoprotein subparts.

(B) Counseling relating to diet, exercise, injury prevention, tobacco cessation, and substance abuse.

(C) The taking of a family medical history.

(D) Blood pressure measurement.

(E) Tetanus-diphtheria booster (unless a tetanus-diphtheria booster was provided to

the man during the 10-year period ending on the date of the examination).

(F) Urinalysis.

(G) Thyroid function test.

(H) Pneumococcal-pneumonia vaccine (unless such a vaccine was provided to the man during the 5-year period ending on the date of the examination).

(I) Screening for glaucoma (performed by a physician specializing in diseases of the eyes).

(J) Blood urea nitrogen test.

(2) HIGH-RISK MEN.—In addition to the tests and services required under paragraph (1), the examination described in such paragraph shall include any of the following tests or services in the case of a man who is considered to be at an unusually high risk for any of the conditions the test or service is intended to detect or prevent:

(A) Fasting plasma glucose measurement.

(B) Tuberculin skin test.

(C) Electrocardiogram.

(D) Fecal occult blood test or flexible sigmoidoscopy.

(E) Fecal occult blood test or colonoscopy.

(F) Hepatitis B vaccine.

(G) Complete oral cavity examination.

(H) Palpation to detect thyroid nodules.

(I) Complete skin examination.

(J) Auscultation for carotid bruits.

#### SEC. 4. COVERAGE OF PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE SERVICES UNDER MEDICARE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1861(s)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(s)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (O);

(2) by striking the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (P) and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(Q) In the case of an individual, services applicable to the individual under the schedule of preventive health care services established under the Comprehensive Preventive Health Care Act of 1992 (to the extent such services are not otherwise covered with respect to the individual under this title);”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 1862(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395y(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (E), by striking “and” at the end,

(B) in subparagraph (F), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting “, and”, and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(G) In the case of items or services described in section 1861(s)(2)(Q), which are not provided in accordance with the schedule of preventive health care services established under the Comprehensive Preventive Health Care Act of 1992;” and

“(2) in paragraph (7), by striking “paragraph (1)(B) or under paragraph (1)(F)” and inserting “subparagraphs (B), (F), or (G) of paragraph (1)”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to services furnished on or after January 1, 1993.

#### SEC. 5. COVERAGE OF PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE SERVICES FOR VETERANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1701(6) of title 38, United States Code is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (A);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) with respect to any veteran, any preventive care services applicable under the

schedule of preventive health care services established under the Comprehensive Preventive Health Care Act of 1992, to the extent such services are not otherwise treated as medical services under this paragraph.”.

(b) PROVIDING SERVICES IN OUTPATIENT SETTING.—Section 1712(a)(5)(A) of such title is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “, or any other medical services applicable to the veteran under the schedule of preventive health care services established under the Comprehensive Preventive Health Care Act of 1992.”; and

(2) in the second sentence, by inserting after “admission” the following: “or any services applicable to the veteran under the schedule of preventive health care services established under the Comprehensive Preventive Health Care Act of 1992 (other than services applicable under such schedule that are reasonably necessary in preparation for hospital admission)”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to services furnished on or after January 1, 1993.

#### SEC. 6. COVERAGE OF PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE SERVICES UNDER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFIT PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 8904(a) of title 5, United States Code, are each amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(G) With respect to an individual, any preventive health care services applicable to the individual under the schedule of preventive health care services established under the Comprehensive Preventive Health Care Act of 1992.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to services furnished on or after January 1, 1993.

#### SEC. 7. PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established a demonstration project to demonstrate the effectiveness in providing preventive health care services in improving the health of individuals and reducing the aggregate costs of providing health care, under which the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall—

(1) make grants over a 5-year period to 50 eligible counties to assist the counties in providing preventive health care services (in accordance with sub section (b)) to individuals who would otherwise be unable to pay (or have payment made on their behalf) for such services;

(2) conduct the study described in subsection (c); and

(3) carry out the educational program described in subsection (d).

(b) GRANTS TO COUNTIES.—

(1) SERVICES DESCRIBED.—A county receiving a grant under subsection (a)(1) shall provide preventive health care services to individuals at clinics in accordance with the schedule of preventive health care services established under the Comprehensive Preventive Health Care Act of 1992, except that—

(A) the county may furnish services to individuals residing in rural areas at locations other than clinics if no clinics that are able to provide such services are located in the area; and

(B) the Secretary may revise the schedule of services otherwise required to be provided to take into account the special needs of a participating county.

(2) ELIGIBILITY OF COUNTIES.—A county is eligible to receive a grant under subsection (a)(1) if it submits to the Secretary, at such time and in such form as the Secretary may require, an application containing such information and assurances as the Secretary may require.

(3) GEOGRAPHIC BALANCE AMONG COUNTIES SELECTED.—In selecting counties to receive grants under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall consider the need to select counties representing urban, rural, and suburban areas and counties representing various geographic regions of the United States.

(c) STUDY OF STATE PREVENTIVE CARE REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a study of the requirements regarding preventive health care services that are imposed by each State on health benefit plans offered to individuals residing in the State.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress on the study conducted under paragraph (1).

(d) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with experts in preventive medicine and representatives of providers of health care services, shall publish and disseminate information on the benefits of practicing preventive health care, the importance of undergoing periodic health examinations, and the need to establish and maintain a family medical history.

(e) STATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “State” means each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

#### TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM C. FORREY

##### HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, on December 31, 1991, William C. Forrey of Camp Hill, PA, retired as director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of State Parks after more than 30 years of service with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Bill Forrey is to be commended for his many years of hard work and dedication to Pennsylvania, promoting its parks and recreation. Bill Forrey began his career with the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Water as a landscape architect in 1960 after receiving a degree in landscape architecture from Pennsylvania State University and serving in the U.S. Navy for 4 years. Bill received a masters degree in regional planning from Pennsylvania State University in 1971 when he also became assistant director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of State Parks.

Since 1973, Bill Forrey served as director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of State Parks where his responsibilities included the overall planning, management and administration of Pennsylvania's State park system. He has also represented the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania very ably and professionally in its dealings with the Federal Government. I certainly appreciate the assistance Bill and his office have given me and my staff throughout the years.

Throughout his career, Bill has been honored for his work by the Pennsylvania Recre-



ation and Park Society, American Youth Hostels, the National Association of State Park Directors, the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, the National Park Service, and the American Society of Landscape Architects.

Although he is retiring from his position with the Bureau of State Parks, I do not expect Bill to slow down in the least. He is currently an adjunct professor at Pennsylvania State University's Capital campus and has been an active leader of the Penn State Alumni Association.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that my colleagues join me in expressing our gratitude to Bill for his many years of dedicated service to the State parks of Pennsylvania and every other State in this country.

I would also like to wish Bill and his wife Dot the very best of luck in all of their retirement plans. I am sure they will enjoy even more time spent with their family and at their cabin near Pine Grove Furnace State Park.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I believe we all owe Bill a great deal of thanks for his dedicated service to Pennsylvania and its State parks. Every person who has visited any of Pennsylvania's State parks is indebted to Bill for the work he has done through the years. He will surely be missed and we wish him and his family the very best of luck in the future.

#### A TRIBUTE TO PI SIGMA EPSILON FOR ITS OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

##### HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I feel it is important to recognize individuals who give that extra service and who do so in a manner that suggests a genuine concern for others.

Pi Sigma Epsilon, a national professional organization in marketing sales management and selling, prides itself in serving the Greater Louisiana State University community. The chapter was founded at LSU in 1971, and competes nationally with approximately 75 other chapters located around the United States. For the past decade, Beta Xi-LSU has consistently been rated as one of the top 10 percent nationwide.

Their major achievements and contributions to LSU in the past 2 years include: girls of LSU calendars, top 10 reasons why I went to LSU, tiger tales T-shirts, kid-vid, Baton Rouge big buddy, business basics, junior achievement, blood donation, golf tournaments, alcohol policy, adopt-a-highway, marketing research projects for LaRoche Chemical Co., Cellular One and others, professional speakers series, executive-for-a-day, mock interview programs, and hosted PSE regional convention.

However, the chapter's most outstanding contribution to LSU and the State of Louisiana last year involved producing "The Jimmy Buffet Save the Wetland Concert." This concert raised over \$65,000 which was contributed to the LSU Coastal Studies Institute. Plans are currently underway for another benefit concert.

To Pi Sigma whose mission is to serve others, we wholeheartedly support you in your endeavors and fully support your goals. The full impact of your efforts will never be adequately measured but there are hundreds of people who are leading better lives because of your willingness to get involved. To Pi Sigma, we thank you.

#### IN HONOR OF JOHN M. LANGSTON BAR ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT GEORGE L. MALLORY, JR.

##### HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Los Angeles attorney George L. Mallory, Jr. on a successful term as president of the John M. Langston Bar Association and on a distinguished record of service to his profession and the community at large. George became active in the Langston Bar Association in 1976 and has since served on numerous committees. Prior to being elected president last year, George served as sergeant at arms and vice president of the association.

Born and raised in Los Angeles, George attended Los Angeles public schools, including Los Angeles High School, where he was involved with student government and earned all-city honors in football. He then matriculated at Occidental College, graduating in 1974, with a degree in Political Science.

In 1977, he received his Juris Doctor degree from Western State University, having earned honors for his participation in moot court competition and served as president of the Black American Law Students. While attending law school, George served as a law clerk for the Los Angeles law firm formerly known as Cochran, Atkins & Evans.

From 1979 to 1986, George served as a deputy city attorney, first as a prosecutor and later defending and prosecuting civil claims in superior and municipal court on behalf of the Department of Water and Power of the city of Los Angeles. During his tenure in the city attorney's office, George tried numerous personal injury, products liability and environmental cases as well as other liability matters, on the city's behalf.

Mallory left the city attorney's office in 1986 to become a founding partner in the law firm of Mallory, Brown-Curtis & Mallory which specializes in civil litigation matters.

In addition to compiling an impressive record of professional achievement, George has been highly active in community and civic affairs, indulging his long-held interest in politics and demonstrating a genuine commitment to justice, equality and civil rights. Once a member of the 49th assembly district committee, George has served as a delegate to the State Democratic convention for 3 years. George was recently appointed to the county Democratic central committee and the citizens watchdog committee to implement the Christopher Commission Report concerning last year's Rodney King police brutality incident.

George has served on the board of directors of the NAACP since 1983 and held the office

of first vice president of the NAACP's Los Angeles branch. George has negotiated fair share agreements with the Southern California Gas Co. and currently serves on the committee to monitor the national fair share agreement between the NAACP, PUSH and Coors Brewery.

Mr. Speaker, although still young, George Mallory's career is already marked by numerous noteworthy accomplishments. I believe it is safe to expect that he will achieve even bigger things in the future. George offers a shining example to his community, and I look forward to watching his career progress.

It gives me great pleasure, then, to join with the John M. Langston Bar Association today in honoring its outgoing president, George M. Mallory, Jr., for his commendable record of professional achievement and community service. Please join me in wishing for George, his wife and law partner, Bobbi Tillmon-Mallory, and their two sons, Morgan and Ryan, continued good health and success.

#### A TRIBUTE TO CALIFORNIA'S DISTINGUISHED JUSTICE, EDWARD GROGAN

##### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the House the accomplishments of a distinguished Californian, Edward Grogan.

Judge Grogan, born in 1925 in San Francisco, graduated from the University of California in 1947 and from Hastings School of Law in 1950. He then worked in private practice, specializing in medical malpractice, labor, workers' compensation, and domestic relations law as a partner in the law firms of Edises & Treuhaft and Howell & Elson.

After being appointed a workers' compensation judge for the State of California in 1978, Judge Grogan became a staff judge for the worker's compensation appeals board in 1981. From 1982 to 1985 he assumed the position of assistant chief of workers' compensation judges for the State of California, after which he returned to the position of workers' compensation judge in Oakland, CA until his retirement in 1991. Judge Grogan completed many difficult and complex judicial assignments within the workers' compensation appeals system, for which he received the high honor of being named "Judge of the Year" by the bar in 1988.

His family includes his wife, Ruth, and two children, Tracy and Gail. Having many diverse interests, his hobbies range from cultivating roses to archeology and travel, and he is an active contributor to the United Negro College Fund, Appalachian causes, and American Indian organizations. He was the president of the El Cerrito Democratic Club, and is a member of the California State Bar Association, the Conference of California Workers' Compensation Judges, the National Lawyers Guild, Amnesty International, Sierra Club, Audubon Society, and the Defenders of Wildlife.

Mr. Speaker, I would like you and my colleagues to join me celebrating this respected

jurist whose dedication as a public employee has bettered the lives of the citizens of California and of the Nation as a whole.

#### FOUR FALLEN FIREMEN HONORED BY COMMUNITY

##### HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request my colleagues in the Congress of the United States join me today in a silent tribute to four young volunteer firemen who died in the line of duty on December 20, 1991.

Trapped on the first floor of a burning building, the men lost their lives when a portion of the floor collapsed beneath them, opening up an air passage through which roared a fireball that created an inferno and raised the temperature to higher than 3,000 degrees.

The fallen firemen, all members of Hilltop Hose Company in Harrison Township, southwest Pennsylvania, included:

David Emanuelson, age 23, who leaves his wife, Kathy, and a 2-year-old daughter, Cara. A second child is expected in the spring.

Frank Veri, Jr., age 31, who leaves his wife, Sheri, and son, Jason, age 11.

Michael J. Cielicki Burns, age 28, who was engaged and scheduled to be married August 8, 1992.

Second Lieutenant Rick Frantz, age 23, a third generation member of Hilltop Hose Co., his brother, Don, Jr., father, Don, Sr., and grandfather, Frank, belong to the company. A cousin, Matt, currently serves as chief.

Mr. Speaker, the death of these gallant men was mourned by more than just family, friends and neighbors. More than 4,000 people attended a memorial service for them in the auditorium of Highlands High School. Gov. Robert P. Casey, who met privately with the families of the deceased, led a host of elected and fire officials from all levels of government to the proceedings.

Many of those in attendance were brother firefighters, some of them coming from as far as California, Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York to honor their fallen comrades. Their presence demonstrated how strong the common bond is that exists among those who risk their lives protecting others.

In unison, the mourners intoned the "Fireman's Prayer," which says, in part:

When I am called to duty, God, wherever flames may rage, give me the strength to save some life, whatever be its age—I want to fill my calling and give the best in me; to guard my every neighbor and protect his property. And if, according to your will, I have to lose my life, please bless with your protecting hand my children and my wife.

Mr. Speaker, their community will not forget these men nor will their fellow firemen. As the elected Representative from the Harrison Township, area to this Congress, I ask the Members of the House to remember them in our prayers today.

#### TRIBUTE TO MRS. RUTH HARRIS

##### HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, next month in my congressional district will be a celebration to honor Mrs. Ruth Harris, who is retiring after completing 38 consecutive years on the Bloomington and Colton Boards of Education. In addition to her board experience in Bloomington and Colton, Mrs. Harris was also a member of the San Bernardino County Board of Education for 18 years. The Colton Joint Unified School District will honor Mrs. Harris on February 11.

Throughout the years, Mrs. Harris has worked tirelessly and with great effectiveness to improve the education system for many children. Her extensive service to students and the community have been immeasurable. The Colton Joint Unified School District Board of Education voted 2 years ago to name their newest junior high school for Mrs. Harris. The school will serve seventh and eighth graders from Bloomington and Fontana and is expected to be completed in 1993.

Mrs. Harris has also been active in the PTA during her 46 years in Bloomington. She became involved in the Bloomington PTA groups shortly after moving there and served as president of a local school unit. In 1950, the Bloomington PTA Council was formed with Mrs. Harris as its first president. Since then, she has held five directorships and served as president, vice president, and parliamentarian of the fifth district PTA.

In addition to her tremendous work as a member of the board of education she has donated countless hours to community agencies. Throughout the years, she has served on the board of directors for the American Red Cross, Arrowhead United Fund, and Colton Unified Methodist Church. She has also served as the community association chairman of the San Geronimo Council Girl Scouts; as president of American Field Services; as president of the San Bernardino County Museum and parliamentarian for the California Association of Neurologically Handicapped Children.

Mrs. Harris will be sorely missed by her colleagues and her students. I would like to take this opportunity to point out my admiration for Mrs. Harris and commend her for her many contributions that have benefited our community.

#### TAX FAIRNESS FOR CO-OP OWNERS

##### HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce legislation to clarify that section 277 of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply to housing cooperatives. The legislation, which has been introduced in the Senate by Senator MOYNIHAN, would also clarify

how certain income of a housing cooperative would be taxed under subchapter T of the Code. These provisions seek to promote tax fairness as well as eliminate a serious threat to the viability of much of our country's stock of affordable, cooperatively owned housing.

In cities large and small across this Nation, cooperatives provide affordable housing to their resident owners through efficient, cost-based operation. As many of my colleagues know, the Federal Government has fostered this affordable housing through FHA-insured mortgages and through assistance under a wide variety of housing programs designed to aid low- and moderate-income families. State and local governments have added their own support through a variety of funding strategies.

Some of these cooperatives, known as limited equity co-ops, go beyond providing affordable housing to their current resident owners by controlling resale prices and thus retaining affordability to a target population of low- and moderate-income potential purchasers.

All of these cooperatives are threatened by a recent practice of the IRS which seeks to break apart the cooperative enterprise, and separately tax sources of income which, though functionally tied to the provision of housing, would, when set apart, have few or no offsetting deductions.

Here is just one example: When cooperatives accumulate reserves to replace worn-out roofs, furnaces, and water heaters, as they are required to do when they are financed by FHA-insured mortgages, and prudently invest those reserves in federally insured CD's or savings accounts, as they are required to do under FHA regulation, that interest income would be set apart and subject—without deductions—to taxation at the highest corporate rate.

This punitive result is based on a IRS position with dubious legislative foundation. Section 277 of the Code was adopted in 1969 to deal with social clubs and other member organizations that operate primarily to furnish services or goods to their members. There is nothing in the history of section 277 which indicates that Congress intended to apply section 277 to housing cooperatives, and the effort of the IRS subsequently to apply that section seems to be most inappropriate.

Housing cooperatives are doing their best to battle the IRS in the courts, where resolution may take 10 to 15 years. In the meantime, the IRS has proposed deficiencies and added penalties which are forcing numerous individual cooperatives to choose between substantial and unfair overpayments or expensive litigation. Either option is costly, and thus a threat to the precious stock of affordable housing which Congress has fought so hard to defend.

My bill eliminates the threat by making it clear that a cooperative housing corporation is not subject to section 277, and goes on to eliminate the need for further costly litigation by specifying appropriate tax treatment under subchapter T of the Code, which comprehensively deals with the taxation of cooperative entities.

While my bill eliminates the threat of overtaxation, it does not create any loopholes or inappropriate tax advantages for housing cooperatives. In fact, it supplements the Tax



Code's existing deterrents to tax shelters with a specific restriction of its own.

In closing, this legislation strives to achieve tax fairness as well as protect affordable housing. I know that both of these objectives are of great concern to my colleagues and encourage your support.

#### THE ANNIVERSARY OF ROE V. WADE

#### HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, on the anniversary of the landmark Roe versus Wade decision protecting the privacy of women, this country is also facing a tremendous threat to one of our most cherished liberties—the freedom of speech.

The U.S. Department of Justice has found a powerfully destructive weapon in the Rust versus Sullivan gag rule decision.

The President's lawyers are not only working to restrict information for women in title X family planning clinics, but also in the area of medical and scientific research.

Just this summer, in a case filed in the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia, the Justice Department attempted to use the Supreme Court's gag rule decision as a bludgeon against Stanford University scientists who had won a National Institutes of Health contract to research an artificial heart device.

In this case, the Federal Government tried to restrict the Stanford scientists from discussing the results of their research with their colleagues.

Putting a gag order on scientists kills the most critical element of scientific discovery—the free exchange of information.

Unless Congress takes decisive action to overturn the gag rule, we can expect more and more efforts to impose dangerous gag orders on scientists and doctors involved in all areas of medicine.

#### HONORING BAILEY L. REECE FOR 30 YEARS SERVICE TO THE NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

#### HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to honor a man who has devoted his life to preserving the spirit and heritage of rural America. Mr. Bailey Reece is retiring after 30 years of service to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association [NRECA].

Bailey is no stranger to rural America. Having attended high school in Adrian, TX and completing his bachelor's degree in business management and agriculture from West Texas State University in Canyon, TX, Bailey embarked on a landmark career with the rural electric cooperative associations.

From the Swisher Electric Coop as power use advisor, he quickly became a leader and

sound manager. In just 5 years, Bailey became the manager of the Swisher facility before bringing his talents to the Dickens Electric Coop in Spur, TX.

Bailey's service to community is not just vested in rural electric cooperatives. From 1952 to 1956, he served in the U.S. Navy. Bailey has been chairman, president, board member, and friend to such organizations as the Democratic Party, Lions Club, Chamber of Commerce, and currently is an active member of the Caprock Cutting Horse Association. Mr. Reece has been a businessman and friend to every community where he has resided.

More important than all his awards and honors is Bailey's commitment to family. His most prominent role has been that of father. Bailey and Houstene Reece are the proud parents of daughters, Janet Freeman and Kay Acton, and son, Richard Reece. Also, Bailey and Houstene have been blessed with four grandchildren: Kristin Freeman, Lauren Freeman, Ashley Acton, and Kelsie Reece.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in congratulating Bailey Reece for a job well done and commending him for his sincere desire to preserve the heritage of rural America.

#### DARK DAY AT THE UNITED NATIONS

#### HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, during the recess, our Government took a most unfortunate step at the United Nations by supporting a resolution condemning Israel's deportation of 12 Palestinian terrorists. The peaceful deportation of these terrorists is a response to a situation in which Israel had hard evidence that these men were involved in plans to incite violence and murder. But regardless of whether my colleagues agree with this response, it is difficult to find any justification for the United Nations' response, and America's vote in support of it.

When Iraq invaded Kuwait, killing thousands, the U.N. resolved to condemn Iraq, but when Israel deports 12 terrorists, the U.N. resolves to strongly condemn Israel. And yet the U.N. and the United States remained silent when Kuwait forced out 200,000 law-abiding Palestinians from their country shortly after we liberated it.

It is unfortunate that, so soon after the U.N. took the important step of rescinding the heinous Zionism is racism resolution, the U.N. would then adopt a resolution like this one. It does serious damage to the credibility of the U.N. as an impartial arbiter of peace. Finally, I am ashamed that our Government made the mistake of supporting the resolution.

#### BILL GRAHAM

#### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, born Wolfgang Grajonca to Russian Jewish parents in Berlin, Bill Graham was the mega concert promoter of the last three decades. His life ended in a terrible helicopter crash in California on October 25, 1991.

Bill Graham was one of six children. When Bill's father died only 2 days after Bill's birth, his mother placed Bill and his sister, Tolla, in an orphanage.

Bill Graham, his sister, and 62 other children were forced to flee with a Red Cross worker, on foot, from the occupying Nazi forces. Bill Graham was 1 of only 11 children who survived that journey through Europe, northern Africa, Cuba, and finally to the United States.

Settling in San Francisco after service in the Korean war, Bill Graham began his career as a rock promoter. In an effort to raise money for the San Francisco Mime Troupe, of which he was a member, Bill Graham created the first of his many music fundraisers.

By turning an old San Francisco skating rink into the Fillmore Auditorium, Bill Graham created a rich outlet for the unique talents of the new musicians of the 1960's—Bob Dylan, the Grateful Dead, the Rolling Stones and many other now famous performers. This was the beginning of a new career for Bill Graham and the opening of careers for many young struggling artists whose accomplishments would be multiplied by their association with Bill Graham.

While his flight from the Nazis and his success as a rock promoter are inspiring for all of us, Bill Graham's greatest achievements can be found in the wonderful work he did for others. In 1985 he promoted the "Live Aid" fundraising concert for African relief. This event raised desperately needed money to fight African famine, and raised the consciousness of the world to the needs and struggles of starving people in other countries.

As a champion of human rights he produced the Conspiracy of Hope concerts for Amnesty International. Following his speaking out against antisemitism, his offices were destroyed by fire. However, his courage and fervor were not deterred.

Bill Graham was concerned about people and their problems throughout the world; he was concerned about the drug scourge in America; and he was concerned about his community. One of Bill Graham's most recent concert events was "Crackdown on Crack," held in New York City. By focusing attention on the troubled youth of America, Bill Graham demonstrated his compassion for others and his ability to bring a new level of understanding to a very real problem.

Bill's generosity was local as well as global. He was a great supporter of the Haight-Ashbury Free Clinic in San Francisco. He was also planning yet another event, in response to the recent Oakland fire, to benefit the victims of the bay area.

Bill will be missed for his abundant talent, his generous spirit and his compassion for all

of humanity. As we approach the Thanksgiving season, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues Bill Graham's generosity. I also want to offer thanks to Bill Graham's family and his great legacy.

#### WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON INDIAN EDUCATION

#### HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, throughout the course of this year I want to share with my colleagues on a regular basis the problems and significant events in the American Indian community. I would like to start this series by bringing to the attention of my colleagues the White House Conference on Indian Education which begins today and runs through the 24th.

As 1 of the 78 delegates appointed to the conference by Speaker FOLEY, among only 234 delegates selected nationwide, I consider it an honor to be a part of the process that seriously addresses the critical issues impacting on the education of American Indians and Alaska Natives at both the community and national levels.

The conference is planned around 11 topic areas based on preconference reports written by the 24-person task force on the White House Conference on Indian Education. These reports are the result of meetings and discussions that have been taking place since 1990 involving thousands of education representatives from throughout the country. These reports include information from and make use of recommendations for the U.S. Department of Education's "Indian Nations At Risk: An Educational Strategy for Action," October 1991 and the National Advisory Council on Indian Education's "Toward the Year 2000: Listening to the Voice of Native America." The reports are thoughtful and focused, and were done at the expense and selfless sacrifices of many individuals. I hope the delegates to the conference will give these reports their greatest possible attention.

The 11 topic areas are: the governance of Indian education/independent board of education; the well-being of Indian communities/delivery of services; literacy/student academic achievement/high school graduation; safe, alcohol/drug-free schools; exceptional education; readiness for school; native languages and culture; structure for schools; higher education; native and nonnative school personnel; and adult education and lifelong learning/parental, community, and tribal relationships.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for this opportunity to share with my colleagues an outline of this important conference. I look forward to discussing other topics important to the American Indian community during the course of this year.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. B.J.  
"BILL" BUNNELL

#### HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 22, 1992

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Mr. Bill Bunnell on his retirement from public service after over 40 years of dedicated employment with the State of California—over 30 of which was with the State department of corrections.

Bill Bunnell began his long and successful career as an institution cook at Stockton State Hospital. After 6 years of experience, and being promoted to supervising cook II at the correctional training facility at Soledad, Mr. Bunnell became an instructor in cooking, allowing others to benefit from his knowledge.

Through hard work and proficiency, Mr. Bunnell continued to advance, becoming food manager at the Deuel Vocational Institution and then business manager at the California Conservation Center in Susanville and at San Quentin. But these, too, proved to be just temporary stops on Mr. Bunnell's career path as he was promoted to correctional administrator, then to superintendent and finally to warden of the California Correctional Institution at Tehachapi, here in the 20th Congressional District.

Throughout his career with the California State Department of Corrections, Bill Bunnell has exemplified the dedication and expertise we all hope to find in our public servants. Mr. Bunnell is highly respected by both his colleagues and employees at the correctional institution at Tehachapi, as well as by those who have worked with and for him in the past. While we are all pleased that Bill Bunnell will finally have a well-deserved opportunity to relax, you can be sure that he and his many talents will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for allowing me this opportunity to honor Bill Bunnell on his over 40 years of service to the State of California.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, January 23, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

### JANUARY 28

2:30 p.m.

Judiciary

Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee

To hold hearings on H.R. 2450, to revise Title 28, United States Code, to grant Federal district courts jurisdiction over certain multiparty, multiforum civil actions.

SD-226

### JANUARY 30

3:30 p.m.

Armed Services

Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings in conjunction with North Atlantic Assembly's Subcommittee on Defense Cooperation on European security issues.

SR-222

### JANUARY 31

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on stealth compensation of corporate executives, focusing on Federal treatment of stock options.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense and to review the fiscal years 1993-1997 future year defense plan.

SH-216

### FEBRUARY 4

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Legislative Branch.

SD-116

### FEBRUARY 5

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Legislative Branch.

SD-116

### FEBRUARY 6

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Legislative Branch.

SD-116

### FEBRUARY 25

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to re-



view the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans.  
345 Cannon Building

### MARCH 3

9:00 a.m.

#### Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

345 Cannon Building

MARCH 5

9:00 a.m.

#### Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Blinded Veterans of America, and WWI Veterans.

345 Cannon Building

APRIL 8

9:00 a.m.

#### Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-POWs, Jewish War Veterans, and Non-Commissioned Officers Association.

SD-106